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LUDLOW CASTLE.

LUDLOW CASTLE is the glory of the middle marches of Wales, and first in place among the many military structures by which the great county of Salop has been adorned and defended. It is a noble specimen of military, palatial, and even ecclesiastical architecture, of high antiquity and of historic fame. It is probably without rival in Britain for the sylvan beauty of its position, in which wood and water, and meadows of wide expanse and rare fertility, are combined with rugged and lofty crags, of which the walls and towers seem to form a component part, so natural are the tints of their lichens, so thick the foliage, and so close the embrace of their ivy. Nor are its associations with the past unworthy of so bright a scene. Here, in the age of chivalry, the Lacys and the Mortimers achieved many of those feats of arms which filled the border counties with their renown. Here Stephen exercised his great personal strength on behalf of the heir of the Scottish throne, who was about to be hauled up into the beleaguered Castle by a somewhat uncouth and unusual engine of war; and against these formidable walls the wild tribes of Wales flung themselves for two centuries, only to fall back, like the surge of the sea, broken and scattered. The Castle of Ludlow was the early residence of Edward IV, and the cradle of his

infant sons ; and here died Prince Arthur, the elder brother of Henry VIII. In rather later times, within these walls sat that celebrated Council of Wales of which Henry Sydney was long the President, and which the chambers of the building, ruined and roofless as they are, show to have been lodged so splendidly. Here, too, towards the close of that brilliant but vicious provincial court, the attractions of which were felt even by the austere Baxter, Butler wrote a part of his immortal satire, and the masque of *Comus* was first given to the world. The history of Ludlow, however, both Castle and Borough, has already been written, for its early period, with scrupulous accuracy by Mr. Eyton ; and at greater length, and down to a later period, by Mr. Wright ; and the object of the present paper is only to describe the particulars of the Castle, or at least of the military part of it, and thus to supply an admitted deficiency.

The Castle of Ludlow crowns a rocky promontory which projects at a height of above a hundred feet over the union of the Corve with the Teme. Eastwards, and in its immediate rear, and rather lower than the Castle, but much above the adjacent plain, stands the grand cruciform church with its lofty central tower, and about and below it the quaint old town. To the north, far below the walls, the Corve and the Teme are seen to wind across the meads which they fertilise, while to the west opens the deep and narrow ravine down which their combined waters flow to the distant Severn. Formerly, when the mead was a morass, and the ravine choked with fallen timber and the irregularities of an obstructed drainage, the defence on these two most exposed quarters must have been peculiarly strong, and an addition, by no means unnecessary, to the security of the March.

The promontory is in plan rather more than a right angle, and its two sides are protected by nature. From the angle, at a radius of about two hundred feet, a broad and deep ditch has been excavated from cliff to

cliff, and thus, as at Norham, encloses an area in plan a quadrant, though not of extreme regularity. This forms the middle ward of the Castle, and the inner ward is carved out of it in its south-western corner. The outer ward lies to the east and south, covering the middle ward on its townward side. To form it, the northern and western sides were projected along the cliffs about another two hundred feet, and were connected by a second ditch, now filled up, and which formed the outer defence of the place upon its weakest but least exposed sides. This ditch, the line of which may be inferred from its curtain-wall, was not exactly concentric with the inner ditch, but lay in two irregular lines nearly at right angles to each other, so that the whole area of the Castle is in form roughly rectangular, and about 130 yards east and west by 150 yards north and south ; including, therefore, above four acres.

The town also was walled, and its walls abutted upon the Castle, which thus, as usual under such circumstances, though provided with its own defences, formed a part of the general enceinte. The town-wall may still be traced from the south-western angle of the Castle, above the river, to the south gatehouse, which, though encrusted with late building, and disfigured in the manner characteristic of the last and preceding centuries, still shows a portcullis-groove, and an archway which seems to be in the Early English style, and probably of the time of Henry III.

The Castle is composed of an inner, middle, and outer ward. The inner ward occupies the south-west angle of the middle ward, and is roughly rectangular, 32 yards east and west by 16 yards north and south. The south wall divides it from the outer ward, and its western is part of the general enceinte. Its two other walls divide it from the middle ward. This ward has three towers, the keep, the bakehouse, and the postern, at its south-east, south-west, and north-west, angles. In it is the well.

The middle ward contains a pile of Tudor buildings

over and about the gateway, built against the south curtain, which is of Norman date. They abut also upon the keep. Along the north curtain is the grand mass of the state and domestic buildings, composed of the buttery tower, the hall, the state and private rooms, and the square tower, which occupies the north-east angle of the ward. This group forms the grand feature of the Castle, being of mixed Norman and Decorated date, of great height, and of lordly dimensions. On one side of the ward is the kitchen, built against the inner ward wall; and opposite to it the well known Norman chapel, the circular nave of which stands detached, but which formerly had a chancel which abutted upon the curtain.

The outer ward contains at present but few buildings. Near the centre of its curtain is the outer gatehouse, and on its south side a range of Tudor buildings, probably stabling. One square tower, of early date, stands on the east wall, and indicates the boundary of the Norman Castle; and another, later and semicircular, on the west wall above the river, bears the name of Mortimer. There were some later buildings, including probably a chapel, at the south-west corner of this ward; but these are in part pulled down, and this quarter of the ward has been walled off, and a public footway made across it. This footway passes through two modern doorways in the outer curtain, the thickness of which is thus seen. The ditch covering the middle is, of course, actually within the outer ward. It is cut in the rock, 13 yards broad, 4 yards deep, 150 yards long, and in part revetted; the revetment being, no doubt, a long subsequent addition. It is crossed and closed at each end by the curtain, and must always have been dry or nearly so. The general position, and to some extent the plan, of Ludlow, suggest a comparison with Barnard Castle, the outline of which is also Norman.

Before considering the interior of the Castle, it will be convenient to bestow a few words upon the walls as

seen from the exterior, especially along the road and north fronts. Commencing with the south-west angle, where the front wall branches off towards the river bridge, first comes Mortimer's Tower, half round in plan, and in the Early English style, in which Hugh Mortimer is said to have been imprisoned in about 1150, but which seems of later date. It has a close gorgewall, a basement at the ground level, and three upper floors. The basement is vaulted, groined, and ribbed, but the ribs and a large window are insertions. There is a well-stair in the north-east angle, and the upper floor communicates laterally with the curtain, which is lofty. Just below the line of the parapet is a row of corbels intended to support a wooden gallery or bretashe. This tower is of Early English or Early Decorated date, with additions of the Perpendicular and Tudor periods. Next to this, upon the wall, is the bakehouse-tower, placed at the junction of the exterior curtain and that of the middle ward, and to be described with the keep. Beyond this tower the original Norman wall has been raised to 40 feet. In it is what seems to have been a sewer-mouth. Next follows the postern tower, a small Norman tower, square, of bold external and no internal projection, having a Norman door in its gorge; and another, the postern, of 4 feet opening, in its northern face. This tower is closed up and inaccessible. The upper part seems an addition. It marks the junction of the inner and middle wards. From it the curtain is continued northward at the same height; the lower part, at the least, being original. Inside, various buildings, now removed, were placed against this wall, and the wall itself is pierced by chambers and galleries not now accessible. Upon it is corbelled out the vent of a mural guardrobe, which has been supplemented by the addition of a hollow shaft placed as a buttress below the corbels.

At the north-west angle is a group of towers, forming the angle, and which contain the buttery. The first has a rectangular projection, in the base of which is a

round-headed sewer of 2 ft. opening. Connected with this is a second tower, a half-octagon in plan, much patched and added to, but the lower part of which is Norman, and the upper early Decorated. This group is very lofty, and has a battering base, so that the weight is thrown backwards well within the edge of the cliff. Across the hollow angle between this last tower and the north curtain is turned a Norman squinch arch, in the soffit of which is the vent, and above the loop window of a guardrobe. This curtain forms the wall of the great hall and adjacent building. A large stone spout marks the buttery, and beyond are the three exterior windows of the hall. This wall crowns a cliff of about 40 ft., below which a broad platform has been cut in modern times, and from which a second steep slope of 50 ft. or 60 ft. descends to the meadows. The hall wall ends in a half-octagon, within which is the staircase to the private apartments; and beyond this again is the guardrobe tower—a large rectangular mass of great height and breadth, and very bold projection, and entirely of Decorated date. In each of the three faces, at the base, are two large shoulder-headed recesses, each containing a vent, the sloping shoot from which is 6 ft. long. In the floors above are various windows of one light with trefoiled heads, and above rises the lower part of a handsome octagonal chimney shaft.

Beyond the guardrobe tower is the wall of a part of the private apartments, mainly of Decorated date, but much altered. In its base are three large early Perpendicular windows of two lights, trefoiled, with tracery in the heads; and above are various Tudor insertions of inferior taste and workmanship, and the timbers of two balconies. This face of the middle ward ends in a square tower of Norman date, which stands at the junction of the walls of the outer and middle ward. From hence the wall is of the outer ward, and seems to have been rebuilt partly in the reign of Elizabeth, to which belongs a small square headed door, outside which are some ruins upon a platform of rock about 30 ft. broad.

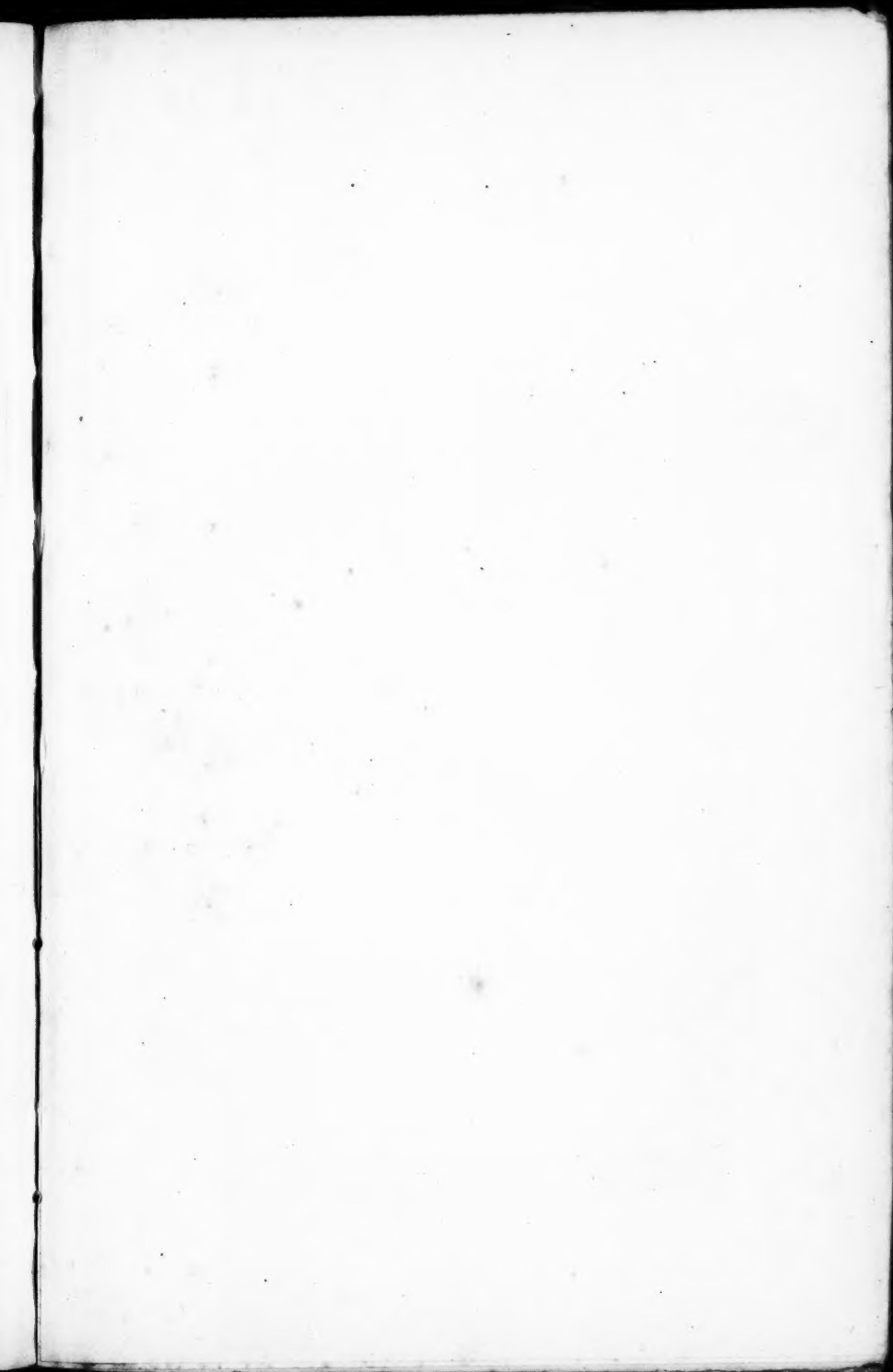
From hence the wall is modern, nearly to the Norman tower, from which to the gate house it is probably Norman. Beyond the gatehouse, to the river cliff, the wall is 5 ft. to 6 ft. thick and 40 ft. to 50 ft. high. It is old, but probably not original. The ditch is filled up, and trees have grown along its line, two or three of which must be above a century old.

The INNER WARD.—The *keep* stands on the higher part of the enclosure, but at some distance from the river cliff, nor has it any natural advantages for defence. It was not intended to stand alone, but, as is often the case with keeps of that age, upon the *enceinte*, and to form part of the general line of defence. It is peculiar, in that its original plan, though rectangular, had two slight ears or projections, and it was, in fact, slightly T-shaped, and had communications right and left through the arms of the T with the curtain wall on which it stood. This is very unusual, and quite an exception to the jealousy with which the entrances to Norman keeps are usually guarded. In this respect it is rather a large mural tower than a keep. It has been much altered at various periods, both within and without, and the history of these successive alterations is by no means easy to unravel. The body of the keep is 40 ft. long on its south face, which projects about 7 ft. beyond the curtain into the outer ward. This is the cross limb of the T. The stem projects from the curtain into the inner ward about 30 ft., and is 31 ft. broad.

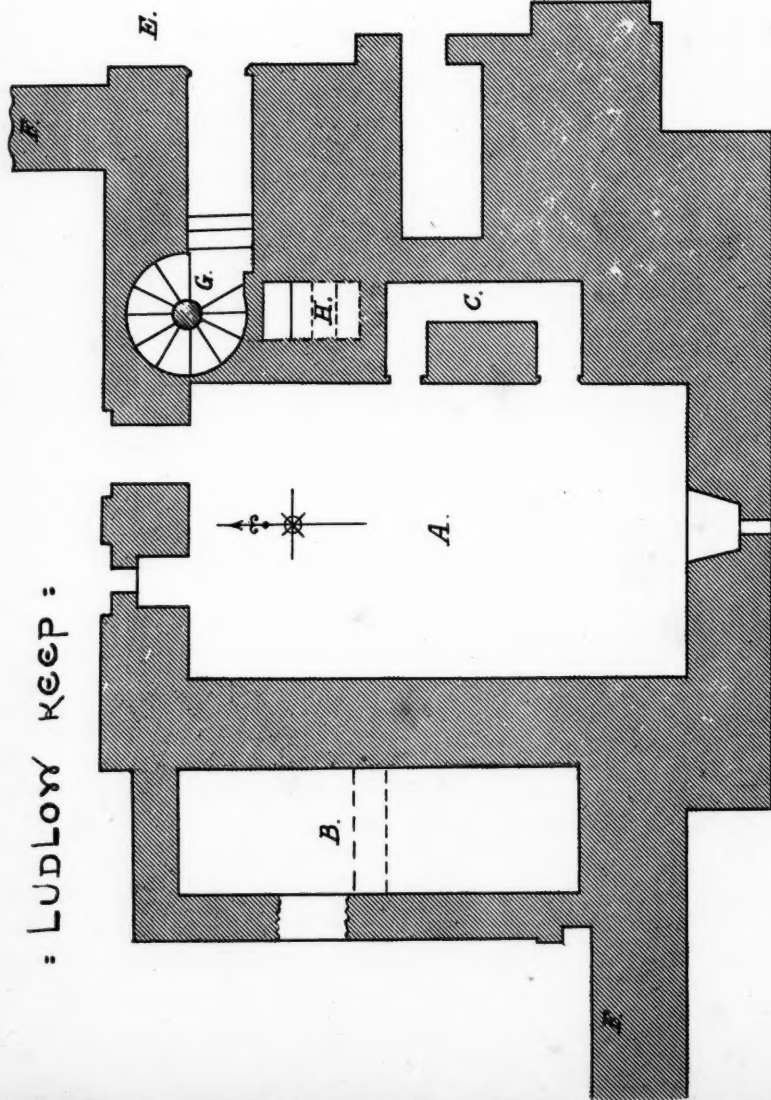
In the original building there was a basement at the ground level and a lofty upper floor with an open roof. The exterior was plain. It had a low plinth, but no pilaster strips, save that at the end of the east wall there is a sort of pilaster 6 ft. broad by 1 ft. deep. On the south face a string of half hexagonal section runs a little above the level of the first floor, and on the east and west faces, a little higher up, are sets off of 5 in. The upper story is marked by a similar set off all round. The north, south, and west walls at the base are 7 ft. 6 in. thick, and above it 5 ft. The east wall, containing the

staircase, is 9 ft. 6 in. thick. Two additions have been made, which much affect the ground plan. On the west the hollow angle of the T has been filled up by a building 11 ft. broad by 24 ft. long, which is carried up to the top, and enters partly into the composition of a north-west turret. The wall of this building is only 3 ft. thick. The corresponding hollow angle on the east face is also filled up by a mass of masonry 9 ft. thick, but which goes no higher than the first floor. It contains a cell, the porter's prison, and a passage leading from the main gate to the well stair of the keep. The porter's prison is barrel vaulted, is not bonded into the keep, and is probably very late Norman. There is in the keep wall, partly seen in the vault, a loop or window, though there is no indication inside from whence it opened.

The existing keep is composed of a basement and three floors. At present the basement is entered by a door in the north wall from the inner ward, the first and other floors by a well stair in the east angle, entered from the main gate. The basement is three steps below the ground level. It is 31 ft. north and south and 14 ft. 5 in. wide. It has a high pointed vault, a loop in the south or outer end, and in the north end a loop, and above it a window, and by their side the door from the inner ward. The window recess is slightly pointed, that of the door more decidedly so, but the exterior facing of both door and window is late Perpendicular, four-centred in a flat head. In the side walls, at their north end, on each side is a Norman arcade of two arches, plain and shallow, springing from plain detached columns with fluted and cushion capitals, the whole resting on a low bench. The arcades begin 1 ft. from the north wall, and the arches are full centred, but of unequal span, 4 ft. 3 in. and 5 ft. 11 in. The western arcade has been walled up and is only partially seen. On the east side, at the southern arch, the column is gone, and the lower half of its nook is occupied by a sort of altar of square stones, having a large flat stone on its top. The whole work is rude. There



LUDLOW KEEP :



- A. Vaulted Chamber
- B. Addition with cross arch.
- C. Mural Passage.
- D. Middle ward Gate.
- E. " " Inner Gate.
- F. Curtains.
- G. Stair to upper floors.
- H. Stair to 1st Floor close.

: GROUND FLOOR :

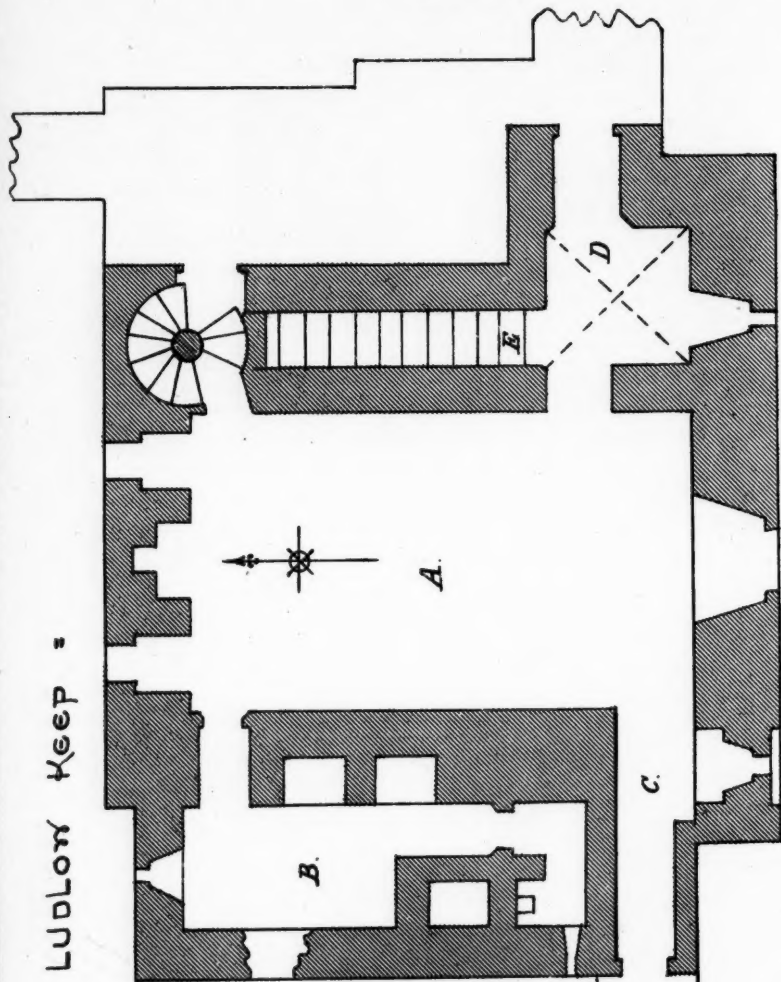
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20 Ft

: GROUND FLOOR:



= LUDLOW Keep =



- A. State Room.
- B. Bedroom & Wardrobe
- C. Vaulted Lobby
- D. Vaulted & grained attic
- E. Old Staircase.

- FIRST FLOOR -

Scale. 10 5 0 10 20 Ft.

are no drips or hood mouldings, and a mere attempt at an incised ornament. The arcade is recessed about 1 ft. In the east wall, near its south end, are two square-headed doors of 2 ft. opening and 7 ft. 6 in. apart. Each opens into a passage 3 ft. 7 in. long and 2 ft. 7 in. broad, and these end in and are connected by a cross gallery 12 ft. long and 2 ft. 6 in. broad. These passages are lined with ashlar 6 ft. 7 in. high, and flat topped. The roof is formed of rubble, wedged tight and plastered. Also, each doorway has a rebate and barhole, showing that the door opened inwards, and was fastened on the inner side or from the passage, into which, however, there was no other way. It appears also that the great chamber was formerly divided by a cross wall, so placed that one of these doors opened into each chamber, and a step in the rubble vaulting shows where this wall crossed, and that there was a slight difference in the height of the vault on its two faces. The southern of the two doorways has been mutilated and a Norman pier has been inserted, but this seems modern, and a clumsy device to support the roof. It is difficult to understand for what purpose this very curious passage was constructed. It afforded a way from the outer to the inner room, but this does not account for the position of the bar holes. Moreover, as regards the large room, the arcade seems strangely out of place. It was certainly confined to two arches on each side; and as the room lies north and south, it could scarcely have been a chapel, neither is it likely that it was a room of state. The wall seems at one time to have been lined with ashlar, and there are ashlar bands in the vault, a part of which is built of hammer-dressed stone, and part of very ordinary rubble. The arcade and probably the substance of the building are rather early Norman, and the vault and north wall seem additions in the Early English period. This chamber has no communication with the additions either upon the east or the west front.

The *first floor* is exactly above the basement, and

measures 30 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in. In its south end is a Tudor window, no doubt replacing a Norman loop; and in its north end are two windows in Tudor recesses, and between them a Tudor fireplace. In the west wall, north end, a round-headed door opens into a side chamber 8 ft. by 13 ft., vaulted, but with a timber floor, having windows to the north and west, and in its east or keep side two round-headed recesses of 3 ft. 8 in. opening, and 3 ft. deep. In the south end of this room a narrow passage leads into a guardrobe chamber 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., with a loop to the west. Between the two rooms is a block of masonry which contains the shafts of the guardrobes from the upper story. In the other or south end of the west side of the main room a lofty full-centred arch of 5 ft. 10 in. opening, is the mouth of a vaulted lobby 13 ft. 7 in. long; at first 5 ft. 10 in. wide, and then reduced to 3 ft. 2 in. This opens upon the south curtain, west of the keep. In the south wall of the lobby is a small round-headed window in a plain recess, and outside, flanked with nook-shafts, the only ornamented Norman window in the keep. Opposite, in the east wall, is a door, of 4 ft. 3 in. opening, which leads into a vaulted and groined chamber 8 ft. square, with a loop to the south, and to the east a short passage 4 ft. wide, which opens upon the south curtain and leads to the upper floor of the gatehouse. In the north wall of the chamber is the head of a straight staircase, which threads the east wall of the keep, and was the original entrance from the ground level to the first floor. The staircase is of ashlar, barrel-vaulted, and fifteen steps are still to be seen. Returning to the main chamber, there remains to be noticed a door at the north end of the east wall, which opens into a well stair, and from it by an outer door into what was the first floor of the gatehouse. This well stair occupies the north-east angle of the keep. It is entered by a vaulted rising passage in the east wall from the main gate at the ground level, and the staircase rises to the ramparts, opening upon the first and two upper floors. At present

its door and window openings are Tudor, but the staircase itself is probably much older. It is evident that here was the original entrance to the keep, as at Chepstow and Carlisle, whence a straight stair led up the centre of the wall to the first floor; but when the lower part of the well stair was inserted, the straight stair was walled up, and so remains. At Chepstow and Carlisle, besides the staircase, there was a door which gave entrance to the basement floor. This could not have been the case here, for it would have cut the arcade. The cill of the south-east door shows the floor of the first floor chamber to have been slightly raised, which was, no doubt, done when the vaulting was inserted. There are two square holes in the floor, intended to give air to the main room below, and probably late insertions. This storey was 12 ft. 6 in. high. From it seventeen steps in the well-staircase lead to a Tudor door into the second floor.

The *second floor* is of the same dimensions with the first. In its south wall is a Tudor window, no doubt replacing one of Norman date; and in the north wall two windows, square-headed, but in round-headed though not Norman recesses. In the east wall, besides the staircase door, is a Tudor fireplace, possibly only refaced in that style. This wall has been much altered and patched, and the fireplace is probably an insertion. In the west wall, at its north end, a door opens into a lateral chamber, above that appended to the first floor, and in it are two wardrobes. It has a square-headed loop to the north and three to the west, the central one in a round-headed recess. On a level with this chamber, and probably opening from it, is a small chamber over the west lobby. This has a loop to the west, but is not accessible. There is a similar chamber over the east lobby, but how entered does not appear. This second floor is 11 ft. 10 in. high, and from it nineteen steps ascend to the floor above.

The *third floor*, also entered by a Tudor doorway from the staircase, is of the same dimensions with the floor below. In the east wall is a fireplace, also Tudor, and

in the west wall, at the north end, a square-headed door, opening into the third floor of the appended chamber. This chamber has a Decorated window in its north wall, and had a timber floor and ceiling, and is crossed by a round-headed arch which supports the south wall of the north-west turret. A weather-moulding in the south wall shows that this appendage had at first a lean-to roof.

The south wall of the main chamber has also a weather moulding, showing that this wall was once a gable, and that the keep had originally a high pitched roof with a central ridge. A Tudor window has been inserted into the wall, and cuts through the moulding. The north wall is pierced by two round-headed recesses, in which are trefoil-headed windows of one light, and apparently of Decorated date. There is no weather-moulding at this end, one of the many indications that this wall has been rebuilt. This floor, like that below it, is 11 ft. 10 ins. high, and from it nineteen steps ascend to the battlements, opening by a Tudor door at the stair head. The stair ends in a rectangular turret, 15 ft. by 9 ft. The north-west turret, 8 ft. by 10 ft., has no opening from the ramparts. The two southern turrets are larger, and both have exterior staircases of twelve stairs leading to their flat roofs. The south-west turret is 15 ft. by 14 ft., and the south-eastern, not now accessible, is about 15 ft. square. The north and south walls are here 5 ft. thick, two being occupied by the embattled parapet. The east wall is 9 ft. thick, and contained a double chimney flue. The west wall is double, the inner 4 ft. thick, being the wall of the keep, and the outer 3 ft. to the wall of the appendage. The space between, 5 ft. 8 in. broad, was covered by a flat roof, so that the rampart here was 12 ft. 8 in. broad within the parapet. There were two embrasures on each face of the keep, and the roof last laid upon it was flat.

The keep seems originally to have been built by Roger de Lacy, 1086 to 1096, as a plain T-shaped tower, upon and a part of the curtain wall. It had a basement floor at the ground level, and one upper

floor of considerable height, with an open, high-pitched roof, of which the north and south walls, nearly if not quite of their present height, formed the gables, just as in the Norman gatehouse of Sherborne Castle. Probably the side walls were nearly as high as the gables, so as to conceal the roof. The basement was entered at the ground level by a door in the north wall. It had at least two arches of an arcade in each of its side walls, and was probably divided by a cross wall into two chambers, the inner being entered by the passage in the east wall. The entrance to the upper floor was also on the ground level, but in the east wall, and therefore in the middle ward. It was by a small door and short passage, from which, on the south or left, a staircase threaded the east wall, and landed in a vaulted lobby at the level of the first floor. This lobby and one opposite to it led out upon the curtain. How the battlements were reached is uncertain, possibly by the present well staircase, which, in that case, commenced at the upper floor level.

The first alteration made in the Norman period was probably a century later than the original building. This consisted in the addition of a building on the west front, filling up the hollow angle of the T. It contained a basement, which seems to have been a cess-pit, and is now entered by a breach, and is vaulted. The roof was a lean-to. To enter this building a door was opened in the wall of the keep, and on the opposite or east side a mass of masonry was built into the other hollow angle of the T. This, however, stopped at the first floor level, and was probably intended to give a second passage between the first floor and the gatehouse. In the block was a vaulted prison cell for the porter, and a passage which led into and covered the entrance of the keep.

At a later date, during the Early English period, still greater changes were made. The north wall was either rebuilt or refaced, the basement was vaulted, and the north-east angle was taken down and rebuilt, a well

stair being probably inserted into it. At the same time the lateral walls and the west appendage were raised, the first floor fitted with a flat ceiling, and two floors inserted above it, with doors into the western appendage, and two turrets were carried up at the two northern angles of the building.

The next and final alteration occurred in the Tudor period, when the vault of the eastern entrance was rebuilt, and faced with an outer door case, the well staircase fitted with doors and loops, and the old straight staircase walled up, and fireplaces inserted in the walls. Also the north door and window of the basement were refaced. Of course all this is a matter of opinion only, the alterations having been so great and of so complete a character that it is difficult to form even a theory concerning them. This is one of the most curious and perplexing Norman keeps now standing. It is much to be desired that its owner would cause an accurate plan and section of it at each floor to be made and published.

The curtain connecting the keep with the *bakehouse tower* is 36 ft. by 38 ft. long, 7 ft. thick, and about 20 ft. high to the ramparts, but it had a covered passage, and rose towards the tower, probably having a narrow staircase communicating with the second floor, while the main gallery opened into the first floor. The tower is rectangular, about 23 ft. by 27 ft. It projects 16 ft. into the ditch, and its interior measures 15 ft. by 11 ft. It was originally open at the gorge into the inner ward, the masonry being replaced, as at Cologne and Avignon, and as in the later gatehouse of the Tower of London, by a timber partition. A large oven has been built at the ground level, filling up the whole area, and an arch turned at the first floor level, supporting a wall, which replaces the timber work in the upper floors. In this wall are a fireplace, small oven, and window. A door in the east wall opens from the curtain, and in the west wall another door opens into a mural passage in the west or outer curtain, in which it has a loop. On the left or south is a guardroom chamber, 6 ft. by 5 ft., with a loop

to the south, and in the opposite direction the passage runs 11 ft., descending four steps. It probably was continued in the substance of the curtain to the postern tower, but is now walled up. The upper or second floor of the tower is not accessible. It seems to be on the pattern of the first floor, and is entered by an exterior staircase from the south curtain, and on the other side has a guardrobe and passage opening upon the rampart of the west curtain, towards the postern tower. The bakehouse tower is Norman, and of the age of the keep. Its floors were of timber.

The *postern tower* is spiked up and inaccessible. It is about the size and height of the bakehouse tower, and of the same date, but its gorge was always closed. At the ground level a small door opens from the inner ward, and there is a similar door on the north and outer face of the tower, which is the postern. Both are full centred and plain. This tower has no internal projection. In the ward, close to the tower door, in a most inconvenient position, is the well, with a shaft worked roughly in the rock, 8 ft. in diameter. It is now partly choked up.

The cross curtain from the postern is carried straight to the north-east angle of the ward, and thence turns south, till it abuts upon the keep. This wall, though probably Norman, is not so old as the keep or main curtain, so that in the original castle the inner and middle ward seem to have been one. There is a round-headed door in the curtain near its north-east angle, which opens between the inner and middle ward.

The *middle ward* is the most important division of the castle. In it are the domestic and state buildings, the chapel, the kitchen, and the great gatehouse. The principal buildings occupy its north side, resting upon and forming the exterior curtain wall. Near the centre is the *hall*. This was a noble apartment, 60 ft. long by 30 ft. broad, and 35 ft. high to the springing corbels of its open timber roof. The recesses for the hammer beams remain, and the corbels on which the principals

rested. Owing to the low springing of the main timbers the roof had from within the appearance of a very high pitch, which the water table shows not really to have been the case. It is on the first floor, and approached from the court by a broad exterior staircase, opening in the south wall near its west or lower end. In the north wall are three long narrow windows of one light each, trefoiled, and crossed by a heavy transom, and in the east end of this side a small door leads, probably, into a guardrobe. The view from these windows is up the Teme and Corvedale. In the south wall are three large windows looking upon the court. They are of two lights, trefoiled, and crossed by a transom. Their recesses have equilaterally arched heads, and the angles are replaced by filleted beads. One window only has a stone seat. The great door, towards the west end of this side, matches with the window recesses, though a little lower. In the west end are two buttery doors of unequal size, and at the north-west corner a door opens, as at Pembroke, into a well stair to the roof. In the east end of the hall, near the north-east corner, and high up, is a combined door and window—a sort of hatch, by means of which those in the upper state room could either look into the hall or step down into the gallery that ran across above the dais. The central south window has been blocked up, and converted into a late Tudor fireplace. No doubt the original grate, as at Penshurst, stood in the middle of the hall.

West of the hall is the *buttery tower*, a very fine group, which occupied the north-west angle of the ward. Part of it projects boldly, and caps the north-western angle of the curtain. The part within the ward is also rectangular. The part connected with the curtain is Norman, and was a large rectangular tower with an open gorge. In its base are two round-headed doorways, now nearly buried, whence mural passages led to guardrobes in the curtain. The older part has been raised, and a pointed arch turned, and upon it a wall built closing the gorge at the second

floor. This tower has had large additions on its inner face, and is now a part only of the building of which the basement seems to have been a store; and the first floor, 33 feet by 27 feet, a serving-room and buttery attached to the hall. This room was entered by a side-door on the great hall staircase, so that the dishes were brought from the kitchen up the great stair, but not through the great door of the hall. In the buttery is a large fireplace.

At the other or east end of the hall are the *state rooms*, contained within a grand and lofty structure, rectangular in plan, and projecting beyond the hall. Whether the foundations are Norman, or whether, like the superstructure, the whole is of Decorated date, is doubtful. The material is excellent ashlar. There are a basement and two upper floors. In the first is a grand fireplace; but the principal apartments were on the second floor. The door and window openings are numerous and varied. Some are excellent Decorated, with lancet and segmental arches; others are insertions in florid Perpendicular; and others, in wretched taste and of base materials and workmanship, are of Tudor date. The upper room has also a large fireplace, and the abutments of the hood are two carved heads. The north window is of one light, and of great length, divided by transoms. The south window is of similar character, but has two lights. This upper room had an open roof of low pitch, supported by three pairs of principals.

Next to these rooms, on the east side, is a smaller pile of buildings, also rectangular, which fills up the space between the state rooms and the north-eastern tower. This, probably, was appropriated below, to servants' apartments, and above, to the principal bedrooms. There are in the basement three fine early Perpendicular windows of two lights, trefoiled, and with the centre mullion carried through the head. Windows of this size, so low down in an outer wall, are rare, and what is also curious, they open from two rooms by no

means remarkable for size or ornamentation. This part of the suite, originally Decorated, on perhaps a Norman foundation, seems to have been remodelled or rebuilt in the Perpendicular period. Connected with these buildings and with the state apartments, and abutting upon both, is the *guardrobe tower*—a grand rectangular structure projecting from the curtain, and wholly of ashlar, and of Decorated date. It is composed of a basement and four upper floors. The basement is occupied by several guardrobes, the spacious outlets of which have already been described. The upper floors seem to be connected with the state rooms, and in the walls are many small chambers not accessible. The windows are of one light, trefoiled, usually with a transom. Between this building and the hall, projecting outside the curtain, is a multangular turret containing a staircase.

The north-eastern tower caps the angle of the ward. It is rectangular in plan and of Norman date. It forms a part of the two curtains of the middle and outer ward, standing upon each. In its base a door leads into a mural passage in the east curtain, now blocked up with rubbish, and in its first floor is a guardrobe in the north wall.

The *kitchen*, wholly of Decorated date, is a large rectangular building, placed against the wall of the inner ward, but free on the other three sides. It has two large windows to the east, and an excellent door in the north wall, opposite to the hall staircase. The flagging of the floor remains, and parts of the large fireplace on the west side, with a couple of small side ovens. It has had divers Perpendicular additions. The back kitchen was to the west, and it is probable that a breach in the adjacent wall of the inner ward represents a late doorway, communicating with the well and the great oven.

The *gatehouse* is approached from the middle ward by a bridge over the ditch, of which the inner end was broken by a drawbridge, flanked by walls with loops. The gateway has a low-pointed arch, on a tablet above

which are the arms of Elizabeth and those of Sir Henry Sydney, with the date 1581. As the curtain is 7 ft. thick, and bonded into the keep, it is evidently original, and the door fittings are an insertion. There is no portcullis. The entrance door opened into a passage, having the porter's prison and the entrance to the keep on the left, and on the right the gatehouse chambers. The building is of the age of Elizabeth, and very inferior to the older work. Probably the original entrance was by a mere archway in the curtain, as at Kenilworth and Bridgenorth.

The *chapel*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is the most remarkable part of the castle. It stands out in the centre of the middle ward, between the gatehouse and the hall. All of it that remains is the circular nave. This is 28 ft. in interior diameter, with walls 4 ft. thick. It has an entrance door to the west, and a large chancel arch to the east. The rest of the interior is occupied by a mural arcade of fourteen arches, seven on a side, resting on a low stone bench. The arches are alternately chevron moulded and beaded, the capitals cushion-shaped and roughly ornamented. Above the arcade was a timber gallery resting upon twelve corbels, of which one is decided Norman and one Early English. Light was admitted by three windows, to the west, north, and south. That over the door was round-headed, with plain flanking detached shafts, and round the head a chevron and double billet moulding. Outside, these windows rest upon a billeted string, the flanking shafts are engaged, with small plain caps and bases, and the ring-stones, of considerable breadth, rest upon an abacus, and are worked in chevron and billet mouldings. The north and south windows are quite plain.

The west door is a fine example of enriched late Norman work. Outside it stands in a double recess, having detached nooked flanking shafts, two on each side, with fluted capitals, and the semicircular spaces above the flutes are covered with a small indented

pattern, a sort of hollow nail-head. Of the four, all the caps and one shaft remain. The actual doorway has plain square jambs. Above, a bold simple abacus, the under chamfer of which is hollow, has the face carved with the rudimentary dog tooth ornament. Over the door is a deep chevron moulding. The next ring, over the inner shafts, has a bold beading, and the outer, and much the broadest ring, has a chevron moulding reduplicated, and above it a double billeted drip.

The chancel arch is large, round-headed, and of three ribs, beneath a double billet moulding. The style of ornamentation resembles generally that of the west door. On the west face are two nook shafts on each side, and in addition two half shafts are placed as pilasters in the actual archway supporting the middle rib. This arch and that of the door have become slightly flattened by settlement, as is shown by the gaping of the soffit joints near the crown. The east face of this arch is quite plain, save that the abacus is returned. The original chancel, 42 ft. long, had a high pitched roof, and there is a mark of a second and later one less steep. The side walls are gone. The curtain formed the east wall, and has no window. Outside, the nave is divided into two stages by a billeted string, on which the windows rest, and which is considerably above the top of the door. Above is a plain battlement of no projection, with embrasures one half the breadth of the merlons.

Two arches of the nave arcade have been pierced for Tudor windows, and a third, to the north, has been converted into a doorway. The north window has also been made a doorway, and it is evident that a light gallery of two stages was laid from the domestic apartments to the chapel, the upper opening on the circular gallery. The original way to this circular gallery must have been by a wooden stair within the building. The chancel was standing in the reign of Charles II, and had two Tudor windows in its north wall and windows in the roof, also the nave had a saddleback roof, of

which the gables were east and west. The material of the chapel is coursed rubble. South-west of the chapel was, in Elizabeth's time, a fountain. This chapel is with great probability attributed to Jocelyn de Dinan in the reign of Henry I (1100-1135), the Temple church, which it resembles, dating from 1127.

The OUTER WARD.—The *gatehouse* has been much altered and mutilated. In front it presents the appearance of a gateway, with a low pointed arch, in a curtain about 6 ft. thick and 35 ft. high, of which the merlons are pierced by plain loops. On each side the gate is a flanking wall 3 ft. thick, and projecting 8 ft., which, no doubt, covered the drawbridge. The arch looks decorated, as is probably the curtain, though the battlements are probably modern. The ditch has been filled up, and large trees grow along its course. The only buildings in this ward are placed against the curtain, and have already been noticed.

There is no evidence, material or by record, of any castle here before the Norman conquest. The Low or Mound known to have been removed from the churchyard, and the memory of which is preserved in the name of the town, is the only ancient earthwork connected with the place, and was, no doubt, sepulchral. The original Norman castle seems to have stood on the present lines. It was composed of a keep, placed close to the entrance, and forming a part of the *enceinte*. Westward, the keep was connected by a short curtain with the south-west or bakehouse tower, rectangular, of moderate size, and having its inner face or gorge open. From thence the curtain passed at right angles northwards along the edge of the rock to a second tower, also rectangular, and containing a postern. From thence, still along the edge of the rock, the curtain, probably 25 ft. high, reached the north-west angle, where it was capped by a tower nearly rectangular, but placed diagonally, so as to cap the angle, and which was open in the rear. Thence the curtain passed eastwards, along the north front, to the north-east angle,

where was a tower, square or nearly so. No doubt the Norman domestic buildings were placed upon this curtain, and probably there was a central tower on the wall near the present guardrobe tower. From the north-east tower to the keep was the curved curtain, probably then, as now, free from buildings, and outside of this a ditch, still remaining, and extending from cliff to cliff. Of this original Castle there at present remain the keep, the bakehouse and postern towers, the base of the buttery, and much of the north-eastern tower, and more or less of the curtain.

Later in the Norman period certain changes were made. The keep was raised and enlarged, the curtain forming the inner ward was built, and probably the well was sunk, and in the middle ward the chapel was built. The outer ward may have been part of the original design, or it may have been a late Norman addition; that it was not of later date than this is shown by the square mural tower. All the rest, curtain, gatehouse, and Mortimer tower are later.

The next changes were in the Decorated period, when very important alterations were made in the older parts, amounting almost to a reconstruction of the fortress. Very early in the period, perhaps before it, the north door and window of the basement of the keep were inserted, the vault turned, and probably the gateway remodelled. At a later date, but still early in the Decorated period, the hall, buttery, and domestic apartments were built along the north front and the kitchen.

The works in the Perpendicular style are few, and are confined to alterations in the domestic apartments, and in the entrance passage to the keep and the kitchen.

Then came the Tudor period, in which the Castle had to be converted into a palace for the presidents of the marches. The base of the keep became a prison, the well-stair was probably inserted, the rooms fitted with Tudor windows and fireplaces, and the gatehouse

was built. Much was done in fitting up the hall and domestic apartments, though in a slight and flimsy manner, so that most of this work has disappeared, and stables were built in the outer ward. The extinction of the Council of Wales and the civil wars put a stop to any outlay upon the place, and for some time it seems to have been freely pillaged, until it became a complete ruin, without floors, or roofs, or any kind of fittings in lead, iron, or timber. Of late years it has been so far cared for as to be protected against all injuries save those of time and weather, while at the same time it is freely open to all visitors. What is wanted for antiquarian purposes is that the mural passages should be cleared out, and a plan made of each floor.

HISTORY.

Ludlow is apparently a purely Norman fortress. Its earthworks, such as they are, or were, have nothing in common, either in position or character, with the hill forts of British origin, so common in that district, neither do they at all resemble the later and English works attributed to Æthelflæd and her countrymen in the ninth or tenth centuries, and of which Wigmore, Richard's Castle, and Shrewsbury are adjacent types. In plan, indeed, Ludlow is not unlike those works by which headlands and promontories on the sea shore were frequently defended, it is supposed, by the Scandinavian sea kings, and of which the entrenchment at Flamborough Head is the finest example on record; but these are seldom, if ever, found far inland, nor is there anything in the two concentric segments of ditches which constitute, or did formerly constitute, the earthworks of Ludlow, inconsistent with the notion that they are Norman works.

There is no mention of Ludlow in *Domesday*, but that record gives three places in the district bearing

the name of Lude, of which one, belonging then to Osborne Fitz-Richard, is demonstrated by Mr. Eyton to be the later Ludlow. The termination necessary for its distinction was derived from a large low or tumulus, probably sepulchral, and which stood until 1190 on what afterwards became the burial ground of the parish church. Lude or lud is thought by the same author to mean a "ford", as by a common pleonasm in the adjacent "Ludford". The two other Ludes were distinguished by the names of their lords, and known as Lude-Muchgros and Lude-Sancy.

Mr. Eyton has further shown, almost to demonstration, that Fitz-Richard's tenant in Lude was the much more considerable Roger de Lacy, and that when he decided here to build a castle, he obtained the lordship from Fitz-Richard, and founded the castle within ten years after the survey, or about 1086-1096. Roger was a good type of a Marcher lord. In 1088 he was in rebellion against William Rufus, on behalf of Courthose, and again in 1095, when he took part in the Mowbray rising, was exiled, and so died.

Rufus allowed his estates to pass to his next brother, Hugh, who, however, died childless between 1108-1121, when the estates fell to the Crown by escheat. Henry I granted Ludlow to Pagan Fitz-John, who also held Ewias Lacy, and who was slain by the Welsh in 1136, leaving no male issue. Stephen seems to have seized his lands, and to have placed as Castellan in Ludlow a certain Sir Joyce or Gotso de Dinan, evidently a Breton knight. Shortly afterwards Joyce was in rebellion, for in April 1139, Stephen, accompanied by Prince Henry of Scotland, laid siege to the castle, and constructed against it two "counter-forts". It was at this siege that Stephen rescued Prince Henry, by his personal strength, from the grasp of a grappling iron, thrown over him as they walked rather too near to the walls. It would seem that the Castle was not taken.

Joyce's most dangerous foe was his neighbour, Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore, of whom he obtained posses-

sion by means of an ambush, and detained him prisoner in the Castle ; a tower of which has been supposed by its name to commemorate this event. Joyce died, also without male issue, about 1166, after which event Henry II gave or restored Ludlow to Hugh de Lacy, a descendant, though not in the male line, from the former family ; Emma, the sister of Roger and Hugh de Lacy having been the mother of a certain Gilbert, who took his mother's name, and died 1135, leaving Hugh de Lacy the new grantee of Ludlow. This Hugh, who was a very powerful lord in Ireland, held both Ludlow and Ewias, and was Custos of Dublin. Henry II feared his power, and in 1181 seized upon Ludlow. Hugh was assassinated in Ireland in 1185, and left Walter, his son and heir, to whom Henry, in 1189, restored his father's lands ; but seems to have retained the Castle and tower of Ludlow, which he transmitted to King John, to whom, in 1206, Walter de Lacy paid four hundred marks, to be reinstated at Ludlow.

John, however, again seized the Castle in 1207, and gave it in charge to William de Braose, and for a time to Philip de Albini, and then to Thomas de Erdington. Nor did the king restore it till 1214, when Ingelram de Cygoigne was directed to render it up, which he did, though unwillingly. Walter, like his father, was chiefly occupied in Ireland. In 1224 he gave up Ludlow to William de Gammages ; no doubt to hold as a pledge for his own good conduct. He died in 1241, leaving Walter, his grandson, as his heir, who died under age. Walter left two sisters, of whom Matilda married, first, Peter de Geneva, one of the Provençal favourites of Henry III, and who had the custody of Ludlow. Peter died childless, but in 1234 he made over to William de Lacy the constablership of the Castle in fee. Lacy was to keep it in repair, and to maintain there a chaplain, porter, and two sentinels, and the expenses were to be allowed. In time of war, the lord was to garrison the place, and live in the inner, the tenant living in the outer ward. Walter de Lacy died in

1249. His widow then married Geoffrey de Genville, a Poitevin, who was living in 1283, and who held the Castle and half the manor, the other half belonging to Margery de Lacy, sister and coheirress with Matilda, and who had married John de Verdon. During that period, and immediately after the battle of Lewes, when Simon de Montfort visited Wales in 1264, he took Ludlow Castle, which, however, he could have held but for a short time.

Although Peter de Genville, son of Geoffrey and Matilda, died before both his father and mother, yet he had the Castle at his death in 1292. His daughter and heiress Johanna de Genville, married Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, who, in 1316, was joint lord of Ludlow with Theobald de Verdon, grandson of John de Verdon and Margaret de Lacy.

The Mortimers held what they probably made the lion's share of Ludlow for five generations, through some of the most turbulent times in English history, but under this rule Ludlow gave place to Wigmore, their chief seat, and the centre of their oldest estates and main power. Roger, the paramour of the she-wolf of France, received the young Edward III at Ludlow soon after his father's death with great magnificence, and not long before his fall, attainder, and execution. Edmund his son, recovered this and his other castles in 1354, six years before his death. His grandson Roger, the fourth Earl of March, obtained the long separated moiety of the Lacy property by exchange with William de Ferrars, who had inherited it from the Verdons, and thus transmitted the whole of Ludlow to his son Edmund, the fifth earl, in whose time Sir Thomas Beaufort, afterwards Duke of Exeter, held the Castle against the insurgent Welsh. The fifth earl died childless in 1424, when Ludlow Castle and the earldom of March descended to his nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who held it through the wars of the Roses, and transmitted it to his son, King Edward IV. The borough of Ludlow profited by the

assumption of the Castle by the Crown. The townsfolk were steady Yorkists, and if they occasionally suffered, and that severely, from the fortunes of war, on the whole they were gainers. Their ancient franchises, dating at the least from the commencement of the thirteenth century, were confirmed in the reign of Henry VI by Richard, Duke of York, and in 1461 and 1478 Edward IV gave them an extended charter, under which they were removed from dependence upon the Castle. In 1472 the king sent his two sons to remain in the Castle, where the council of Wales, established by him, sat in the name of the elder, the Prince of Wales, then but an infant in arms. They remained at Ludlow until 1483, when they were removed to a prison and a grave in the Tower. Henry VII also sent Prince Arthur, his infant son, born in 1486, to Ludlow, and was himself a frequent visitor here till the prince's untimely death in 1502. After that event the council of Wales was established on a more regular footing, and placed under a lord president, who at first was a bishop. Money was granted for the repairs and maintenance of the Castle, which, it appears from Bishop Lee's report, in 1535 was in a ruinous state.

In 1559 Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir Henry Sidney as lord president. He held the office twenty-seven years, keeping considerable state at the Castle, where, on his return from Ireland, he passed the latter years of his life. He built the gatehouse within the middle ward, which the inscriptions inserted on the gate show to have been completed in 1581. He built also the bridge leading into the Castle, probably one to the outer gate, for the description does not accord with that standing, and which leads to the middle gate. Also he repaired the chapel, and brought water into the Castle, and did much in the way of general repairs, and of buildings and enclosures, to facilitate the business of the council and the custody of its prisoners. The keep, called then the porter's lodge, was the prison, and the inner ward their court for exercise. Sir Henry

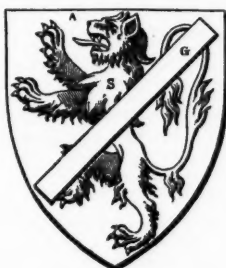
died in May 1586. Whatever the council may have been in his time, it became, in the reign of James, a source of great expense and scandal, and Richard Baxter has left on record the condition, moral and social, to which the purlieus of this provincial court were reduced during his youth. It fell, and it was time, with the surrender of the Castle to the parliamentary army in 1646. The place was dismantled, and in 1651 the furniture and fittings were inventoried and put up for sale. At the restoration an attempt was made to revive the council, but the actual revival was nominal only, and even this was abolished on the coming in of King William. The Crown appointed a governor of the Castle, and it would seem, by an inventory of goods there in 1708, that part of it at any rate was in very tolerable repair, especially the rooms of state. The final ruin was commenced under an order by George I, when the lead was removed from the roofs. Buck, whose account was published in 1774, speaks of many of the apartments as still entire, and probably it was not absolutely roofless until the end of the century. In 1811 a lease held by the Powis family was converted by the Crown into a freehold.

G. T. C.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 116).



MAESMOR AND CEFN Y POST.

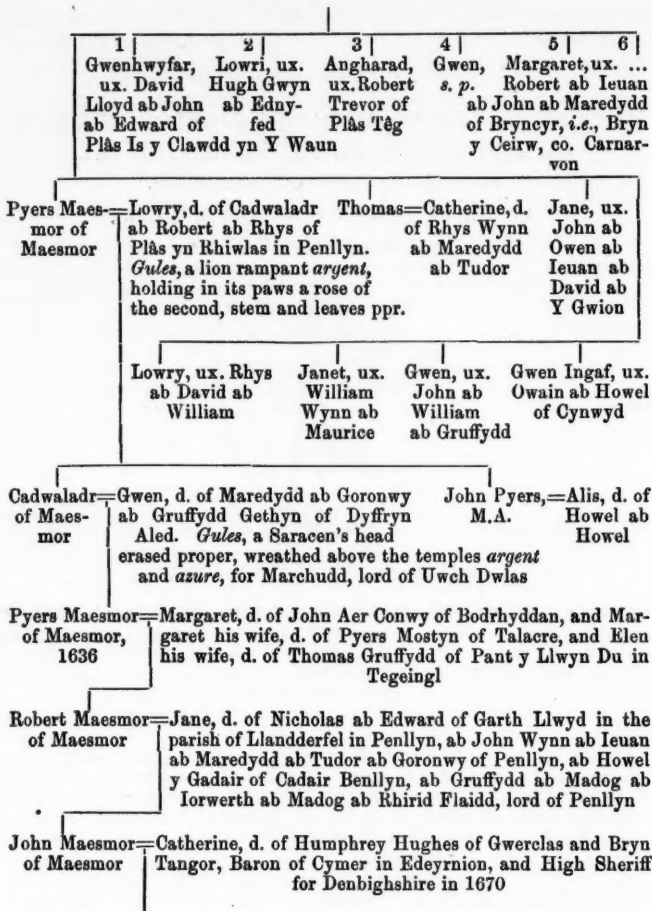
GRUFFYDD AB RHYS of Maes—Margaret, daughter of Robin ab Gruffydd mor, ab David ab Howel ab Goch of Llys Bryn Euryn in the parish of Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn Llandrillo Uwch Dulas; descended from ab Owain Brogyntyn Marchudd. *Argent*, a griffon passant guardant *gules*, for Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Robert of Maesmor.— He bought Llwyn Dedwydd from Ieuan ab Owain ab David | Margaret, d. of Harri Salus- bury of Llew- esog, ab Thos. Salisbury Hen of Llyweni | Catherine, ux. Ieuan ab Da- vid ab Ithel of Tegeingl | Lowry, ux. William, second son of Ien- kyn ab Iorwerth of Ynys y Maen Gwyn |
|--|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Robert— Wynn of Maes- mor | Mallt, d. of David Lloyd ab David ab Ieuan Fychan of Glanllyn | 2,3,4 Ieuan David Lloyd Thomas of Llwyn Dedwydd ² | 5,6,7 Gruffydd ¹ John Wynn Maurice | 8,9,10 Huw Maesmor Sir Rhys Wynn John Lloyd |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|

¹ Ancestor of the Wynns of Plâs Isaf in Edeyrnion.

² Thomas ab Robert, of Llwyn Dedwydd, married Elizabeth Anwyl, daughter and heiress of Morgan ab John of Cynllwyd, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Jane, who married



John Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Pläs yn Rhiwlas; by which marriage the Rhiwlas family became possessed of Llwyn Dedwydd and Cynllwyd. By his wife, Jane, John Wynn had a son and heir, Cadwaladr Wynn, who was the ancestor of the Prices of Rhiwlas. Morgan of Cynllwyd was the son of John ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd. See *Mont. Coll.*, Oct. 1876.

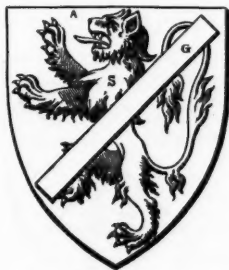
Robert Maesmor=Anne, d. of Thomas Price of Giler and Bwlch y Beudy in
of Maesmor, the parish of Cerrig y Drudion, ab Robert ab Thomas ab
1679 Rhys Wynn of Giler, second son of Cadwaladr ab Maurice
of Foelas, descended from Marchweithian, lord of
Is Aled. *Gules, a lion rampant argent, holding in its
paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem ppr.*

Catherine, heiress=Peter Maurice of Hafod y Maidd in the parish of Cerrig
of Maesmor y Drudion. He became Dean of Bangor in 1727

Peter Maurice of Maesmor, clerk,=... Captain Maesmor=Margaret, d. and
Prebendary of Penmynydd, and Maurice of Rhagad, heiress of John
rector of Llanllechid High Sheriff, 1750, Lloyd of Rhagad.
s. p. She died
22 Oct. 1779

Catherine,=1st, John Kyffin =2nd, Edward Lloyd of Trefnant in Caer
heiress of of Ucheldref Einion, descended from Alo ab Rhiwallon
Maesmor of Trefnant, who bore *or, three lions' heads erased gules in a border engrailed azure*; descended from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan. *Gules, three chevrons argent*

John Lewys Parry, Esq.,=Catherine Maria Margareta,=Lieut.-General
of the Royal Marines, heiress of Maesmor John Manners Carr.
ob. 8 May 1822



ARDDWYFAEN IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MOELFRE.

Harl. MSS. 2299, 9865.

Owain Fychan of Ar Ddwyfaen,=Gwenllian, d. of Tudor ab Ithel Fychan,
ab Owain Hên ab Gruffydd ab lord of Mostyn, ab Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel
Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Gam ab Maredydd ab Uchdryd, lord of
Brogyntyn. See p. 113 Cyfeiliog, ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince
of Tegeingl. *Azure, a lion statant, guardant, azure*

Tudor of Ar Ddwyfaen. By an inquisition taken the 9th of June, 27th Henry VI (1449), relative to lands called "Y Ddwyfaen", David ab Tudor was found to be his heir

Alson, d. of Gruffydd ab Owain ab David of Edeyrnion

Erddylad, ux. Gruffydd Llwyd ab Gruffydd ab Robert ab Rhys ab Robert of Cinmael in the commot of Is Dulas and cantref of Rhôs, ab Gruffydd ab Sir Howel y Pedolau ab Gruffydd ab Ednyfed Fychan

Ieuan Annest Jane

David of Ar Ddwyfaen

Mabli, d. of Thomas ab Llewelyn ab Madog of Maerdref in Edeyrnion

Llewelyn of Llwyn Dedwydd and Caer Gerrig in Llan-gwm

Ieuan = Elen, ux. Ieuan ab Tudor ab Iorwerth Sais of Llanynys. *Or, three greyhounds courant sable*

Ieuan of Ar Ddwyfaen

Margaret, d. of Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Llanynys¹

Mali, ux. Richard ab Ithel, Baron of Llanbedr in Dyffryn Clwyd, by whom she had a son, David Lloyd

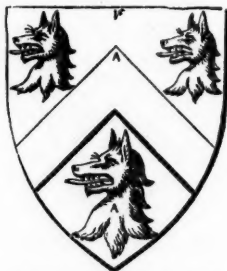
David of Ar Ddwyfaen

Margaret, d. of David Llwyd ab David ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Plâs yn Dôl Edeyrn. See Edeyrnion

Reignallt of Llysan

Margaret, ux. Harri Gervys ab Maurice of Tref Rhuddin

Catherine, heiress of Ar Ddwyfaen. She married Thomas Lloyd Gethin, eldest son of Howel Lloyd ab David ab Mareddydd of Bala, ab Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, lord of Penllyn.



ARDDWYFAEN IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MOELFRE.

Collwyn ab Moreiddig ab Rhys ab Gwrystan ab Llywarch ab Rhiwallawn ab Aradri ab Mor ab Tegerin ab

¹ Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Llanynys, ab Howel ab Madog ab Mareddydd ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Mareddydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy.

Aylan ab Greddyf ab Cwnnws Dhû ab Cyllin Ynad ab Peredur Teirnoedd ab Meilir Eryr Gwyr y Gorsedd ab Ticho Tyvode ab Gwilfyw ab Marchudd ab Bran ab Pill ab Cervyr ab Melifron ab Gwron ab Cunedda Wledig, who is said to have been King of Gwynedd in A.D. 330, that is during the time that the province of Britannia Secunda, of which Gwynedd or Venedocia was a portion, formed a part of the Roman Empire ; but it was not till after the departure of the Roman legions from Britain in A.D. 448 that any part of this province fell under the government of the Britons. Collwyn had issue a son,

Gwrgeneu, lord of Penllyn. He married Generis, daughter and coheiress of Cynfyn Hirdref, lord of Nevyn,¹ in the comot of Dinlleyn and cantref of Lleyn, and Haer his wife, daughter and heiress of Cynillon ab Y Blaidd Rhudd, lord of Gêst, in the comot of Eivionydd and cantref of Dinodig, who bore *azure*, a wolf passant *argent*, his head and neck *gules*. Haer married secondly Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys from 1062 to 1072. Gwrgeneu obtained the lordship and lands of Penllyn from his wife's half-brother, Mareddydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys. By his wife Generis he had issue a son and heir,

Rhirid Flaidd, lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell, in the lordship of Mechain Is y Coed, Glyn, and the eleven towns in the cantref of Trefryd, in Powys land, and of Gest, in Eivionydd, in Gwynedd. He bore *vert*, a chevron inter three wolves heads erased *argent*, and he resided at a place called Neuaddau Gleision, in the township of Rhiwaedog, in the time of Madog ab Mareddydd, who reigned over Powys Fadog from 1133 to 1159. Rhirid Flaidd married Gwenllian, daughter of

¹ Nevyn is a small town situate on the Irish Sea. Here Edward I, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales ; and, perhaps to conciliate the affections of his new subjects, in imitation of the hero Arthur, held a Round Table, and celebrated it with dance and tournament. The concourse was prodigious, for not only the chief nobility of England, but numbers from foreign parts, graced the festival with their presence.

Ednyfed, lord of Brochdyn or Broughton, in the manor of Y Glewysegl, in the lordship of Maelor Gymraeg, second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who was slain in 1073. *Ermine* a lion passant gardant *gules* for Ednyfed ab Cynwrig, by whom he had issue—1, Madog, of whom presently; 2, Einion, who was slain by an arrow at the siege of the castle of Din-serth or Diserth, in Tegeingl, at a place since called Bryn Einion, in 1261. The cross which was erected on the spot where he fell has been removed from its original site to the churchyard at Diserth. It has the same sort of interlaced ornamentation as Maen Achwynfan, which is not far from this place. According to Gruffydd Hiraddug it once bore the following inscription:—

“Oc si petatur, lapis yste kausa notatur
Einion oxi' Rhirid Flaidd filius hoc memoratur.”

His son Einion Greulon was lord of Crugaeth, in the lordship of Croes Oswald or Oswestry. (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct. 1873, p. 307.) Rhirid Flaidd had also among others a daughter named Gwenllian, who married Gruffydd of Henglawdd, son of Ednyfed Fychan, lord of Bryn Ffanigl, by whom she was mother of Sir Howel y Pedolau,¹ who was knighted by Edward II, to whom he was foster brother, and was noted for his great strength. His monumental effigy in the church of Caermarthen represented him recumbent in armour, breaking a horseshoe with his hands; and this monument remained till it was broken by some plasterers. He was the ancestor of Gruffydd Lloyd of Cinmael, whose daughter and heiress Alice was the second wife of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain, in Tegeingl, whose daughter and heiress Catherine married Piers Holland ab John Holland, ancestor of the Hollands of Cinmael. This Englyn was composed in honour of Rhirid Flaidd by Cynddelw.

¹ Lewis Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 16, note.

"Mae im flaidd a'm Car, o'm caffael wrthaw
Yn wrthel, gerth, Afaes,
Nid blaidd Coed, williaidd allael
Ond Blaidd Maes, moesawg a hael."

And the following he composed on the death of Rhirid Flaidd—

"Rhird rwyf gwryd a garaf hefyd
Mi a gefeis olaf
Duw a'i dug oddiarnaf
Fe ddwg pawb a fo pennaf."

Rhirid Flaidd was succeeded by his eldest son,

Madog ab Rhirid of Rhiwaedog. He married Arddun, daughter of Philip ab Uchdryd lord of Cyfeiliog, ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl,¹ by whom he had issue—1, Gwrgeneu Llwyd of Rhiwaedog, father of Gwrgeneu Fychan of Rhiwaedog, father of Ithel of Rhiwaedog, whose son Einion ab Ithel was esquire of the body to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd for life. At his death in 1401, he left issue two daughters coheirs, Margaret, the eldest, had Rhiwaedog, and married Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd ab Howel of Ystym Cegid ab David, lord of Rhiw Lwyd, descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Gwynedd, by whom she was ancestor of the Lloyds of Rhiwaedog;² 2, Iorwerth of Penllyn, and 3, Rhirid Fychan, ancestor of the Myddletons of Gwaunynog, Garthgynan, Chirk Castle, &c.

Iorwerth of Penllyn married Gwerfyl, daughter of Cynwrig ab Pasgen ab Gwyn ab Gruffydd, lord of Cegidfa and Deuddwr, *sable* three horses' heads erased *argent*, by whom he had issue four sons—1, Madog, of whom presently; 2, Gruffydd; 3, Iorwerth Fychan; and 4, Ynyr,³ and of the daughters, Gwenllian married Llewelyn ab Ithel of Aelhaiarn, in Glyndyfrdwy, and

¹ Lewis Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 229.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix.

³ Ynyr was the ancestor of William ab Robert ab Richard ab William of Bedd Gelert, ab Robert ab Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Cynddelw ab Iorwerth ab Ynyr ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd

of Derwen Ynial, son of Heilin ab Eunydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, and Maud married Goronwy ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Ednyfed Fychan.

Madog ab Iorwerth of Penllyn. In the petitions presented to the English Prince of Wales at Kensington, 33 Edward I, A.D. 1305, the name of Madog appears as petitioning that he might quietly enjoy certain lands and the bailiwick "*Unius Cantr' in Penllyn and Ardudewey,*" which the king had given him for his service. He married Eva, daughter of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters—1, Gruffydd, of whom presently; 2, Goronwy, who married Eva, daughter of Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth, *sable*, a he goat, *argent*, attired and unguled *or*, and two daughters—1, Gwerfyl, ux Iorwerth ab Hwfa of Dudleyston, ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn; 2, Margaret, and 3, Gwenllian.

Gruffydd ab Madog of Llan Uwch Llyn Tegid married, according to the Harl. MS. 2,288, Alice, daughter of Bleddyn Fychan ab Bleddyn of Hafod Unos, who is there stated to have been the mother of all his children. According to other accounts,¹ he married Janet, daughter of Cynfelyn ab Dolphyn, lord of Manavon, *azure*, a lion passant *argent*, who was the mother of Ieuan, and that afterwards he married Gwenllian, daughter of Ieuan ab Howel ab Maredydd ab Howel ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis. By one or other of these three ladies Gruffydd had issue—1, Ieuan of Llan Uwch Llyn and Cefn Trevlaith, in the parish of Llanstumdwy, in Eivionydd. He "lived in great credit and esteeme in the days of King Edward III, who allowed him an annual stipend for guarding and conducting of ye justice of North Wales with a companie of archers, whilst he should soejourne and stay in ye countie of Merionydd."²

¹ Lewis Dwnn, vol. ii, Cefn Treflaith, p. 95.

² Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt.

He died in 1370,¹ and was buried at Llanuwch Llyn, where his tomb still remains, on which he is represented recumbent in armour, with a shield charged with the arms of his house, and this inscription, "HIC IACET IOANNES AB GRIFFIT AB MADOG AB IERWERTH, CVIVS ANIMÆ PROPITIETUR DEVS. AMEN ANO. DNI. MCCCCLXX." He was the ancestor of the Vaughans of Glan Llyn Tegid, Rowlands of Myllteyrn, and Pryses of Tref Brysg; 2, Howel y Gadair of Cadair Penllyn; 3, Rhys, ancestor of the Joneses of Llandyrnog, in Dyffryn Clwyd, and Helygin in Tegeingl, and John ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Y Ddol or Llechwedd Ystrad; 4, Goronwy of Penllyn, of whom presently, and 5, Gruffydd of Trefgoed.

Goronwy of Penllyn, the fourth son of Gruffydd ab Madog of Llanuwch Llyn Tegid, married Isabel, daughter of Gruffydd of Rhuddallt, fourth baron of Glyndyfrdwy, of the English creation, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John L'Estrange of Knockyn Castle (*gules*, two lions passant *argent*), and Jane his wife, daughter of John Charleton, Lord Powys, by Maude his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March. By this marriage Goronwy had, besides other issue, a son and heir,

Tudor ab Goronwy of Penllyn. He married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Howel Selyf lord of Nannau, *or*, a lion rampant, *azure*, by whom he had besides other issue, a younger son Ieuan, who was one of the sureties for the farmer of the Raglotship of Penllyn at Michaelmas, 4 Henry VI (1426), and a son and heir,

Howel ab Tudor of Penllyn, who was farmer under

¹ "He was alive after this year. I think that a numeral, probably an "x", has been broken off at the end of the inscription." (W. W. E. Wynne.) One of his daughters, named Angharad, married Ithel ab Cynwrig ab Bleddyn Llwyd, son of Ithel Anwyl, who lived at Ewlo Castle, and who was one of the captains of Tegeingl, to keep the English from invading them. His grandson, Cynwrig ab Bleddyn, died in Harlech Castle, aiding its brave defender, David ab Ieuan ab Einion, Constable of the Castle. (Harl. MS. 1969.)

the Prince of Wales, of the Mill of Pen Aran in Penllyn at Michaelmas, 1 Henry IV, 1399, and held on lease the extent lands of the Crown in the comot of Penllyn, Michaelmas, 4 Henry VI (1426). He married Tibot,¹ relict of Ieuan Fychan of Moeliwrch, who held on lease the Raglotship of Aber Tanad in Mechain Isgoed, at Michaelmas, 1 Henry IV (1400). (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1873, p. 253, and January 1876, p. 28), and daughter of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Cors y Gedol, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom he had an elder son, Mareddydd, of whom presently, David Lloyd, Gwerfyl ux Gruffydd ab Bleddyn of the Tower near Mold (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1875, p. 38), and Mallt ux. Mareddydd ab Owain ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn.

Mareddydd ab Howel, the eldest son, was of Bala. He was one of the jury on an inquest held in that town 31 Henry VI (1453). He married Gwenhwyfar Fechan, daughter of Ieuan ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Rhirid Flaidd, by whom he had a son and heir,

David ab Mareddydd of Bala, in the parish of Llanfihangel, in Migneint.² He married three times; by his first wife Gwenllian, daughter of William ab Gruffydd ab Robert, he had issue a son and heir, Howel Lloyd, of whom presently. He married secondly, Margaret, daughter of David ab Ieuan ab Einion, the brave constable and defender of Harlech Castle; and thirdly he married Annesta, daughter of Rhys ab Mareddydd ab Tudor ab Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan of Y Foelas, in

¹ Tibot married first Howel, ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth of Glasgoed, in Cynllaith.

² The parish of Llanfihangel yn Migneint, in Penllyn, contained the townships of Maestran, Strevelyn, and Cyffty, Gwern Evel, Bedwarien, Llanyoil, and Bala, Llangower, and Dwygraig. Bala is a market town, having in the end thereof a great mound, whereon sometime stood a castle, which, in 1202, Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, fortified. R. Vaughan of Dolgellau. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1850, p. 204.)

Ysppyty Ieuan, who was entrusted by Henry VII with the Standard of England at the battle of Bosworth, after the former standard bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain. By this lady David had issue four sons—1, Rhydderch of Llanycil; 2, Hugh; 3, Sir John, collated to the rectory of Llanycil in 1537; 4, David Lloyd; and three daughters—1, Elen ux. William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, in Penllyn; 2, Lowri ux. Richard Lloyd of Plas yn Dol Edeyrn, in Edeyrnion, and 3, Margaret ux. Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab David.

Howel Lloyd of Bala, the eldest son, married Mallt, daughter of Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Gruffydd of Llwydiarth, in Powys Wenwynwyn, by whom he had four sons—1, Thomas Lloyd Gethin, of whom presently; 2, Piers Lloyd, of whom presently; 3, Howel Lloyd, and 4, Robert Lloyd, and five daughters—1, Gwen, ux. Robert ab Thomas of Bala; 2, Lowri, ux. Edward ab John Wynn of Dol Derwen, in Llandderfel, ab Ieuan ab Maredydd ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair; 3, Elen, ux. Thomas ab Reignallt of Glan Tanad, ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant;¹ 4, Elizabeth ux. John Gruffydd of Llandderfel, and 5, Jane ux. Rhydderch ab Richard ab John ab David.

Piers Lloyd, the second son of Howel Lloyd, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd ab Thomas ab Howel ab Ieuf Llwyd² ab David Fychan, by whom he was father of

¹ Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant was the son of Ieuan Foel Frych, ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth Foel of Mynydd Mawr, ab Madog Fychan ab Madog ab Urien of Maen Gwynedd, ab Eginir ab Lles ab Idnerth Benfras, lord of Maesbrwg. He was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Maen Gwynedd, in Mochnant, the Wynns of Aber Cynllaith, and the Bromfields of Bryn y Wiwair, in Rhiwfabon.

² Ieuf Llwyd ab David Fychan married Nesta, relict of Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern of Cors y Gedol, and daughter of and co-heiress of Gruffydd ab Adda of Dol Goch, in the parish of Towyn, and of Ynys y Maen Gwyn, a taxpayer of the fifteenth in 1293-4. Raglot (governor) of the comot of Ystym Aner 3 and 7, Edward III. Gruffydd's tomb is still to be seen in Towyn Church. He was the son of Adda ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Cadifor ab Cenillin ab Gwaethfoed, lord of Ceredigion, or, a lion rampant, regardant, sable.

Oliver Lloyd of Mochnant, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon, in Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, *sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*, by whom he had a son and heir,

Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon, and *jure uxoris* of Trevor Hall, in Nanheudwy, and Valle Crucis Abbey, in Ial, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1749. He married Mary, daughter and sole heiress, by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter of John Eyton of Trimley, Esq. (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1875, p. 52) of Robert Trevor¹ of Trevor Hall and Valle Crucis Abbey, Esq., by whom he had issue two daughters co-heiresses—1, Mary, ux. Edward Lloyd, son and heir, by...his wife, daughter of ..Pennant of Bagillt, in Tegeingl, Esq. of Edward Lloyd of Pentref Hobyn, Esq. (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1875, p. 233); and 2, Margaret, who married first Edward Lloyd, son and heir of Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog, in Rhiwfabon, who died *s.p.* in 1734, aged eighteen, and secondly she married Arthur Mears of Pennar, co. Pembroke, who also died without issue, and the estates of Trevor Hall, Valle Crucis Abbey, and Glanhavon passed through the eldest daughter Mary, into the family of the Lloyds of Pentref Hobyn.

¹ Robert Trevor died January 1, 1693. He was the fourth son (by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Eyton of Leeswood, Esq.) of John Trevor of Trevor Hall and Valle Crucis Abbey; a captain in the royal army, who died at Wrexham, and was buried in the church there in 1684. Captain Trevor was the eldest son (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Wynn of Dyffryn Aled, Esq.) of Matthew Trevor of Llys Trevor, now called Trevor Hall, and Valle Crucis Abbey, who died November 9, 1683, aged forty-five, and was buried in Llangollen Church. He was the eldest son of John Trevor of Llys Trevor, who was the first of this family who became possessed of the abbey. John Trevor was the eldest son of David Wynn of Llys Trevor, who died in 1620, ab Matthew Wynn ab David ab Edward of Llys Trevor, ab Howel ab Llewelyn ab Adda ab Howel, second son of Ieuf ab Adda ab Awr, ab Ieuf ab Cuhelyn, lord of Trevor, third son of Tudor ab Rhys-Sais, lord of Chirk, Nanheudwy, Whittington, and Maelor Saesneg. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1874, p. 36.) The arms of the Trevors of Trevor are those of Tudor Trevor in a border, *gules* for Adda ab Awr of Trevor.

Thomas Lloyd Gethin, the eldest son of Howel Lloyd ab David ab Meredydd of Bala, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of David ab Ieuan ab David of Ar Ddwyfaen (see page 196), by whom he had issue—1, David Lloyd, his successor; 2, Elis ab Thomas, and two daughters—1, Elizabeth, ux. Robert Wynn of Llwyn y Bee, son of Gruffydd, fifth son of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor; 2, Margaret, ux. Hugh ab Thomas ab David of Cil Talgarth, in Penllyn, ab Madog ab Ieuan Fychan ab Ieuan y Cott ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Madog Heddgam of Cil Talgarth, *azure*, a bow and arrow distended and pointed downwards.¹

David Lloyd of Ar Ddwyfaen, the eldest son, married Gwen Lloyd, daughter of Cadwaladr ab Robert ab Rhys of Plas yn Rhiwlas in Penllyn, *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem ppr. seeded *or*. Her mother was Jane, daughter of Maredydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cesail Gyfarch, who purchased Gwydir from David ab Howel Coetmor. By this lady David Lloyd had issue—1, John Lloyd, of whom presently; 2, Cadwaladr Lloyd of Penyfed, in Llangwm—1, Jane, and 2, Lowri.

John Lloyd of Ar Ddwyfaen, the eldest son, married Catherine, daughter of Edward Brereton, of Bora-sham, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1598, and Anne, his wife, daughter of John Lloyd of Bodidris, in Ial, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1551, by whom he had issue Owain Lloyd, who was the father of John Lloyd of Ddwyfaen, Harl. MS. 1969. This family is now represented by John Lloyd of Y Ddwyfaen and Plas Isaf, Esq., now living, 1876, son of John Lloyd ab John Lloyd ab David Lloyd ab John Lloyd ab David Lloyd of Ar Ddwyfaen, son and heir of the above-named Thomas Lloyd Gethin, who was *jure uxoris* of Ar Ddwyfaen.

J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

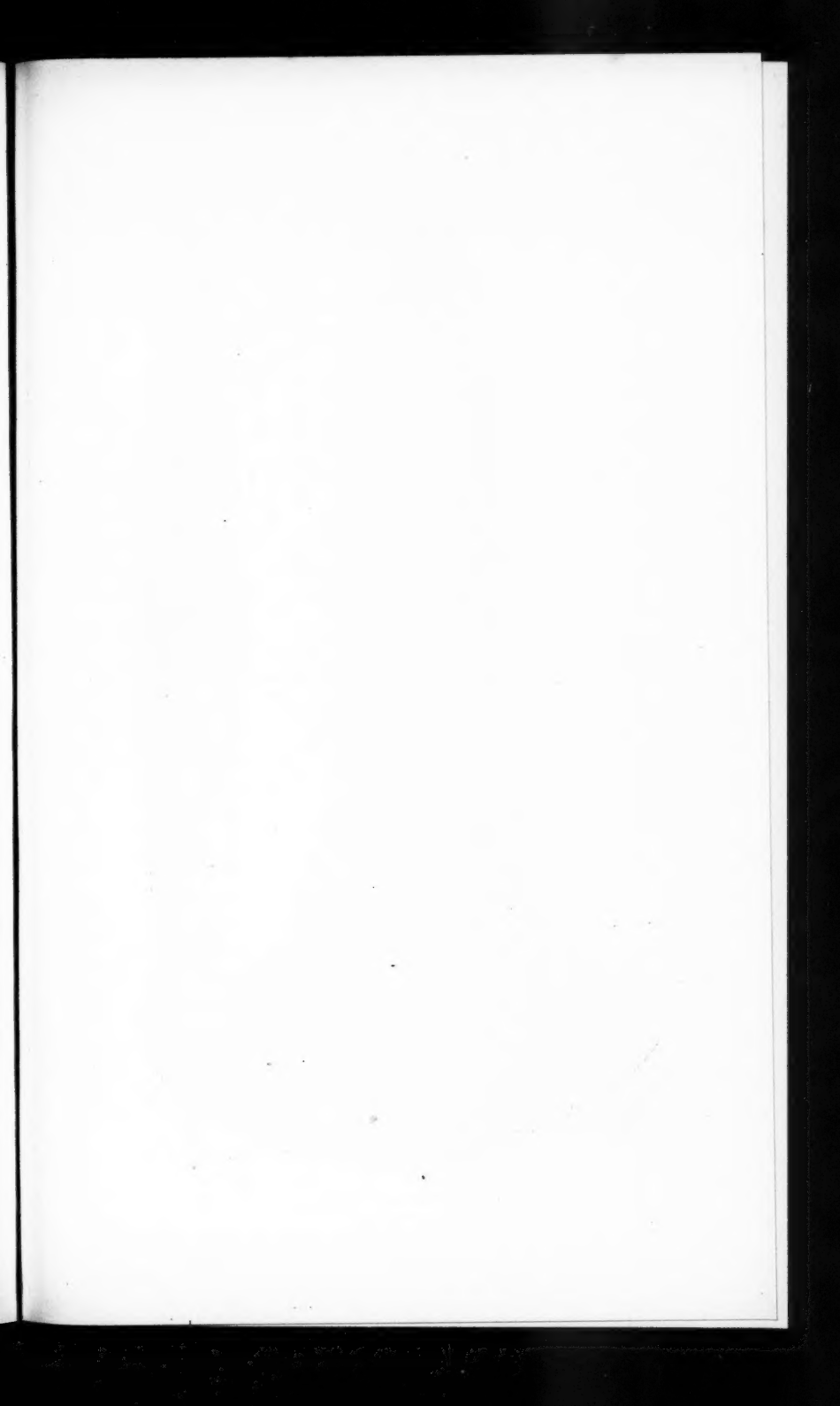
(To be continued.)

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix. Cil Talgarth in the lordship of Penllyn.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS AND COPPER CAKE.

(MENAI BRIDGE AND ELSEWHERE.)

ABOUT two years ago I received an intimation from my old and valued friend Capt. D. White Griffith, the late chief constable of Anglesey, that some implements of Archaic type (eight in number), had been newly obtained during quarrying operations near the Menai Bridge, and requesting me to go over there to see them. This I immediately did; but although the time that elapsed was very short, it had sufficed for the scattering of the find, through its disposal to various persons in the neighbourhood. Fortunately one was secured by Capt. Griffith, and this, together with another, then in the possession of the landlord of the Anglesey Arms, I had an opportunity of inspecting. I learned, subsequently, that both Lord Clarence Paget and Richard Davies, Esq., M.P., had obtained specimens. Thus four out of the eight are accounted for, but I know not what became of the rest. The account given of the discovery is that some workmen engaged in raising stone, after they had removed loose soil mixed with small stones to a depth of 7 ft., came to some large fragments of rock, under one of which were laid six, and under another, two of the implements. The place where they were found is close to the Beaumaris Road, on its upper or northern side, a few yards to the eastward of the point where it joins the great Holyhead Road. I was told at the time that beneath both roads there passes a kind of shaft, not unlike an old working for copper, and that the name given to this cave was "Cil Bedlem", or the gipsy's retreat, probably because it may have been made use of by those wanderers, or others in search of a hiding place. From closer examination, however, of persons living near the spot, I ascertained that, although "Cil Bedlem" was the name of a cottage that formerly





BRONZE CELT, MENAI BRIDGE.
(Original size.)

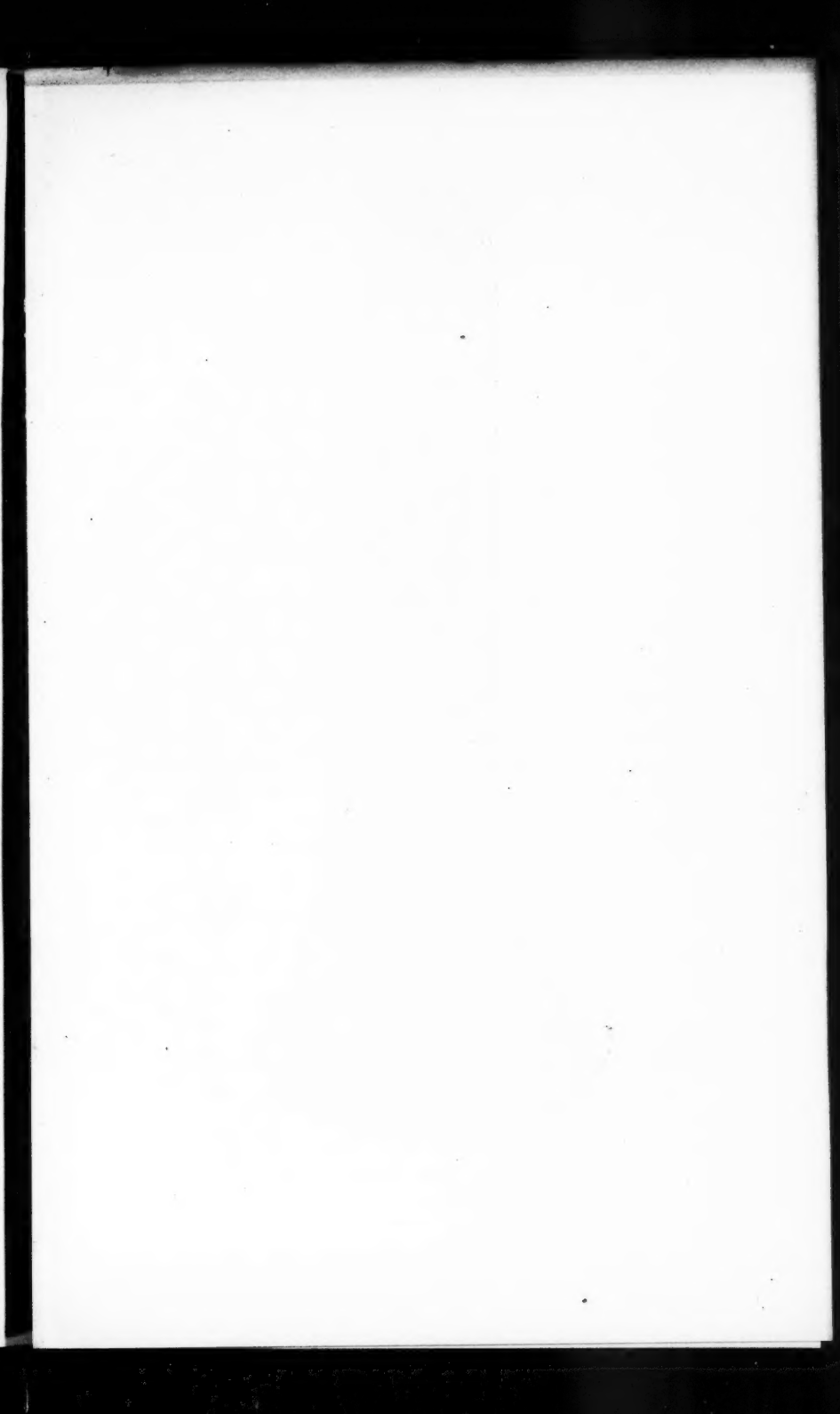
stood here, they could give me no certainty as to the existence of the cave. Possibly this may be identical with the "Cil Begle" described by the author of "Beaumaris Bay", and also by Miss Angharad Llwyd, who say that the "seat cut in the rock, with a rude arch over it, where the bishop sat during the preaching of Baldwyn here in A.D. 1188, should have been called 'Cadair yr Archesgob', but his business being to beg the people's alms, they, upon that account, called the place 'Cil-Beg-le'"—a derivation, I must say, rather far-fetched. It is said that traces of copper ore have been met with hereabouts, and the shaft may have been connected with mining operations, and if so, the close proximity of the place where the implements were brought to light, is suggestive as to the use originally made of them. But (supposing the cave to exist) it is now impossible to trace its course, as it is deeply buried beneath the embankment that carries the Holyhead Road.

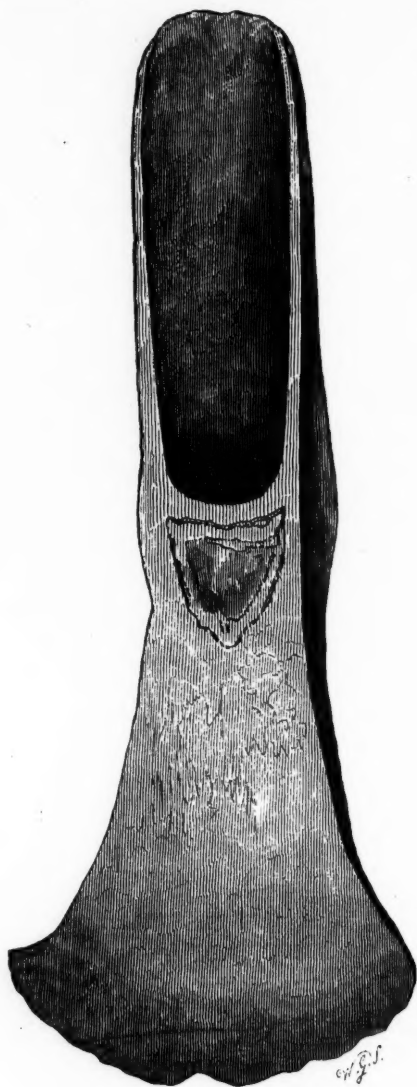
I now proceed to describe the two specimens that came under my observation, and I also give a drawing of the one belonging to Capt. Griffith. Here it may, perhaps, be as well to mention that, although the eight varied slightly as to size and weight, still they were similar, being all of the saddler's knife type, and alike also in ornamentation, if that may be so called which was manifestly placed purposely on the flat spaces between the flanges, in order to secure a better grip for the wooden handle, and on the outside, in order to catch and retain the lashing well in its place. Both the horizontal interior and the exterior diagonal ribs are one-sixteenth of an inch broad, the former, twelve in number, commence at the distance of an inch and three quarters from the cutting end, and are a quarter of an inch apart, the latter are continued right up to the narrow end. The length of this example is six and a quarter inches, its greatest thickness, including the flange, is three quarters of an inch. The flange, gradually dying off to the level of the flat surface at

either end, is three-sixteenths of an inch where deepest. The greatest width at the broad end is three and five-eighths inches, although it has evidently been originally wider, there being traces of considerable wear on one side. Its width near the commencement of the curve, at the narrow end, is about an inch, where it is also sharpened, but not more so than would be required to fit it into the shaft; the broad end is ground to a fine edge. Half-way down, the breadth is one inch and a quarter. The weight is exactly one pound. The dimensions of the other example examined by me are as follows:—Length six inches, greatest breadth three and a half inches, depth of flange one-eighth of an inch, breadth at half length within the flanges, one inch, weight one pound two ounces and a half. There appears to be rather a large percentage of copper in its composition. In shape these are identical with examples given in the descriptive catalogue of the animal materials and bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, although there are none having precisely the same ornamentation. (See figs. 229 and 302, pp. 390, 391, also fig. 268, p. 379, where the outside diagonal markings are the same.) A drawing of a similar shaped but unornamented implement, is given in the account of antiquities of bronze found near Preston, in the parish of Plymstock (see *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxiv, p. 119, supplementary notes), in which case workmen blasting boulders in a field, supposed to be the site of a Roman encampment, found eight bronze celts (the coincidence of number is curious) placed on their ends under two of the rocks or boulders, four under each. For other specimens of the same class see *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, by Llewelyn Jewitt, illustrations facing p. 128, where he remarks that they are “but seldom met with in barrows, although frequently ploughed up in the course of agricultural operations”. Wright, *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 73, speaking of such implements, says “There is no doubt that these tools were in common



LOOPEO PAALSTAB CELT, VRONHEULOG.
(Original size.)



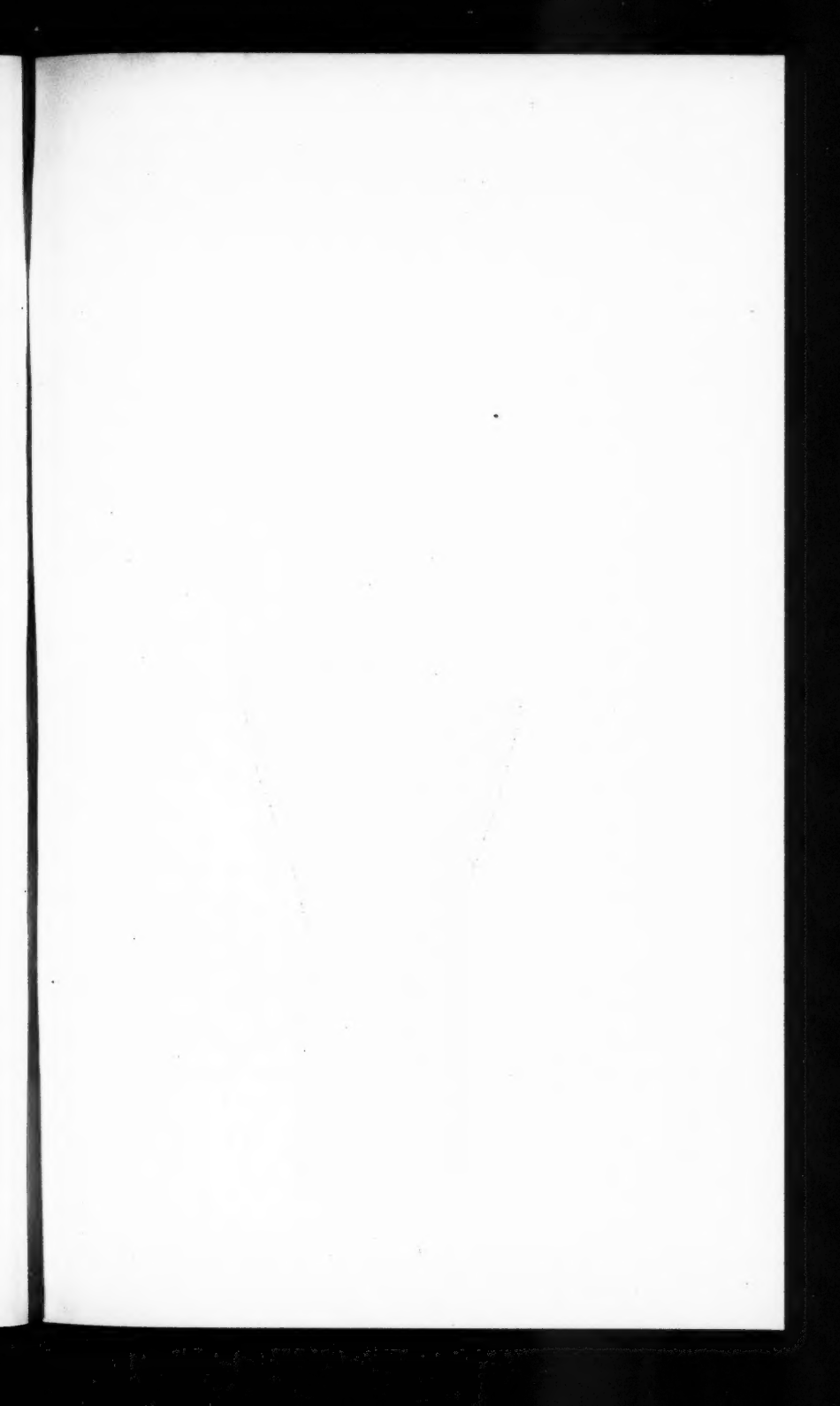


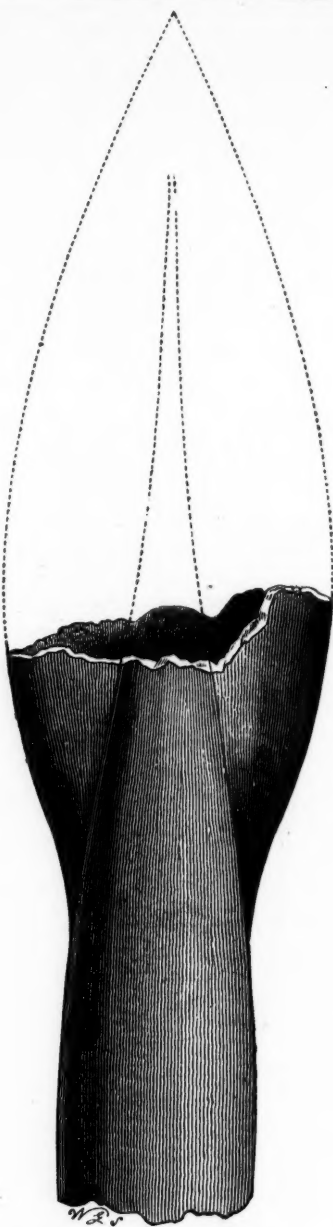
PAALSTAB CELT, LLANFYLLIN.
(Original size.)

use by workmen in England at some period, for they are found very frequently, though very rarely, in sepulchral interments all over the island". Worsaae (*Antiquities of the Bronze Period*, p. 25), giving a figure of one of these, says that "they were fastened at the end to a wooden handle. They were probably used as a kind of axe or pickaxe. At all events, similar tools of iron are still used in Iceland as crowbars". Indeed, the shape is such as to admit of their being adapted to a great variety of purposes. In Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities* we find (pp. 351, 352) that the *σμίλη* or *dolabra*, a similar instrument, was used as an adze for planing and polishing wood; by stonemasons; as a hoe; in throwing up entrenchments and destroying fortifications; also by leather cutters, and even as a page cutter! This form is more rarely met with in Wales than either the socketed celt or the *paalstab*, which latter is by far the commoner type. Of the *paalstab* I append two drawings. The plainest of them was found many years ago, together with a similar one, at Coed Llan, near Llanfyllin, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Richards of Vronheulog, Merionethshire, who tells me that she gave its fellow to Capt. Massey Taylor of Tynllwyn, near Corwen. It has no ornamentation beyond a something like a shield on either side, just below the groove for the handle; the cutting edge is broad, being two inches and a half across, and it was evidently originally broader, a portion having been worn away. Its length is six inches and a quarter; receptacle for the handle, three inches long; breadth at half length, one inch; greatest thickness, nearly one inch. The other is a well preserved example of the single-looped type, the ornamentation on either side consists of three ribs, running to a point towards the cutting edge, the middle one, which is the longest, being nearly two inches in length. It is six and three-eighths inches long, with a breadth, at the cutting end, of one inch and three quarters; receptacle for handle is two and five-eighths inches long, and the breadth abreast of the loop

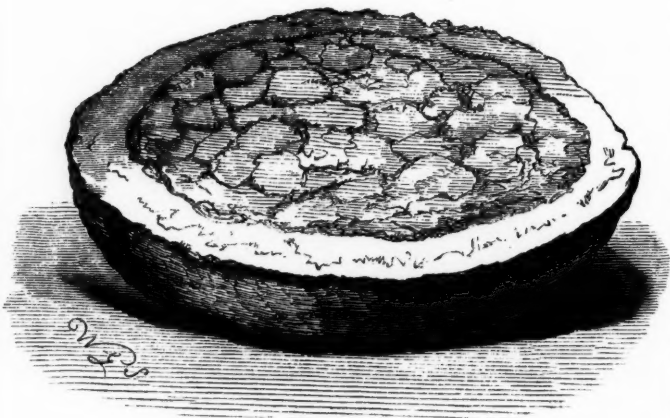
is one inch and one-eighth. This last was found when the Vronheulog drive was being made, close to the foot of a rock, not far from the lodge, and at the same time and place was discovered the broken spear-head, of which I give a drawing, and which I shall now describe. The length of the fragment is nearly three inches and three quarters, and, judging from the inclination of the mid-rib and sides, it may have been, when entire, about seven inches or so, as indicated by the dotted lines. The breadth of the blade will have been about two inches, the rivet hole still remains, and has a diameter of a quarter of an inch. The fabric itself is thin, not more than one-eighth of an inch at the broken edge. An almost identical example, found in Devonshire, is figured in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix, p. 185, and another among the antiquities of bronze found at Ty-mawr, on Holyhead mountain in 1832, figs. 1 and 2 in Mr. Stanley's memoir. Lastly, I come to treat of the material, without which none of these implements could have been formed—viz., copper; and this brings me back again to Anglesey, where I have to chronicle another addition to the already goodly list of copper cakes found in that island. The discovery was made known to me by Thomas Prichard, Esq., of Llwydiarth Esgob, who has possession of the cake, and who kindly drove me over to see the place where it was found. The farm is now called "Olgar", which may mean "rough remains", or "remains of a fort". Mr. Prichard tells me that in an old map of the Meyrick property by Lewis Morris, the name is spelt "Olgre", which would be "strong remains" or "vestiges".¹ The farmhouse itself is situated on high ground, but the cake was found in a field on the side of a bank, sloping towards the north; this spot has gone by the name of "gardden", and animals always liked the grass that grew

¹ Another and very probable derivation, suggested by the Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, is *Gwylgre* (the watch-place), which name, now transformed into *Golden Grove*, occurs near Llanasa in Flintshire.





BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD, VRONHEULOG.
(Original size.)



COPPER CAKE. "OLGRA" (ORD. MAP) LLANBEDR-GOCH, ANGLESEY.

there, which doubtless owed its richness to long occupation in former times. The circular enclosure within which the copper cake lay was thirty feet in diameter. Numerous querns had been obtained in clearing off the stones; and in breaking up the land the plough had frequently come to a standstill over an obstruction within the area, which it was at last determined to rout out. Instead of a boulder, as was supposed, the obstacle proved to be a mass of copper, placed endwise in the ground, which was likewise the position in which the Dindryfael and Bryn-du specimens were deposited. The tenant of the farm described certain drains, which he reconstructed for our edification with some flat stones lying about. He said they were about one foot high, and the same in breadth, being filled with red ashes. Possibly they may have been connected with smelting operations. An old paved way, leading from the direction of Parys mountain, came at one time close to the circular enclosure. The adjacent millstone grit, extensively worked at the present day, doubtless furnished the querns in Roman times. I picked up a piece of Samian on the spot, and my belief is that, as was suggested by Mr. Prichard, these quarries being worked, it was necessary to have workshops at hand for the manufacture and repair of quarrying implements; and we may suppose that in many instances the quern spindles would be of bronze, iron being more expensive. This beautiful cake, of which I give a drawing, is eleven inches in diameter, two and a half inches in thickness, and weighs thirty-two pounds. There is a well-defined moulding of about an inch deep running all round it. Some markings on the bottom look, at first sight, not unlike the letter R, but they are probably accidental.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Bodewryd: March 1877.

DOG-TONGS.

SOME of the stories told by the late Dean Ramsey, in his *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, of the sagacity of collie dogs, must, to judge from certain mementoes, have had their amusing as well as ridiculous counterparts in the Principality, only they have lacked the pen of the witty Dean to chronicle them. Following their masters through the labours of the week, they did not see why they should not share their Sabbath observances; but they had their own notions of the proper length of such indulgences, and they had their own ways of making their opinions known. Neither were they altogether free from the clannish pride and partisanship of their owners: indeed, it was no uncommon thing for them to start up in vigorous assertion of their offended dignity, and that at moments and in places highly inopportune; and many a stout heart that would have collared his offending fellow-man, kept at a prudent distance from the uninviting teeth of the too faithful companion. Still certain unpleasant duties had to be performed, and a timely invention came to the aid of the disconcerted churchwarden. The illustration given shows very well the form of the instrument both at rest and in motion, and its character has become familiar to us in another use, under the name of "Lazy-tongs". Some of the joints, including the handle, have been lost from the present instance; but the handle was not unlike the forceps or catching end, which was in some cases (as at Gyffylliog) lined with nail-heads or small knobs to make the grip more secure as well as more cautionary. No convenient pew could shelter the offender, and no amount of snarling could any longer ward off the certain, not to say ignominious, expulsion of the culprit. The dog-tongs had only to be quietly taken off the seat

on which they lay so innocently, and the handles brought quickly together, when out shot the jointed folds and arms, and in an instant seized the helpless wretch around the neck or leg, and without danger or ceremony extruded him from the place.



WAS DEC 96

The usefulness of such an instrument must have been very great when dogs were more in the habit of attending church than they happily now are, and when it was even necessary to appoint an officer to see to their proper conduct, or, if necessary, their summary exclusion. There was one occasion on which the presence of a dog was held to be specially ominous, for Pennant tells us that "among the Highlanders, during the marriage ceremony, great care was taken that dogs should not pass between the couple to be married." (Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ii, p. 170.) Whether such a cus-

tom prevailed also in the Principality does not appear, neither are we told the reason of the precaution ; but may it not have been interpreted as an omen that there would be more love for the old dog than for the new wife ?

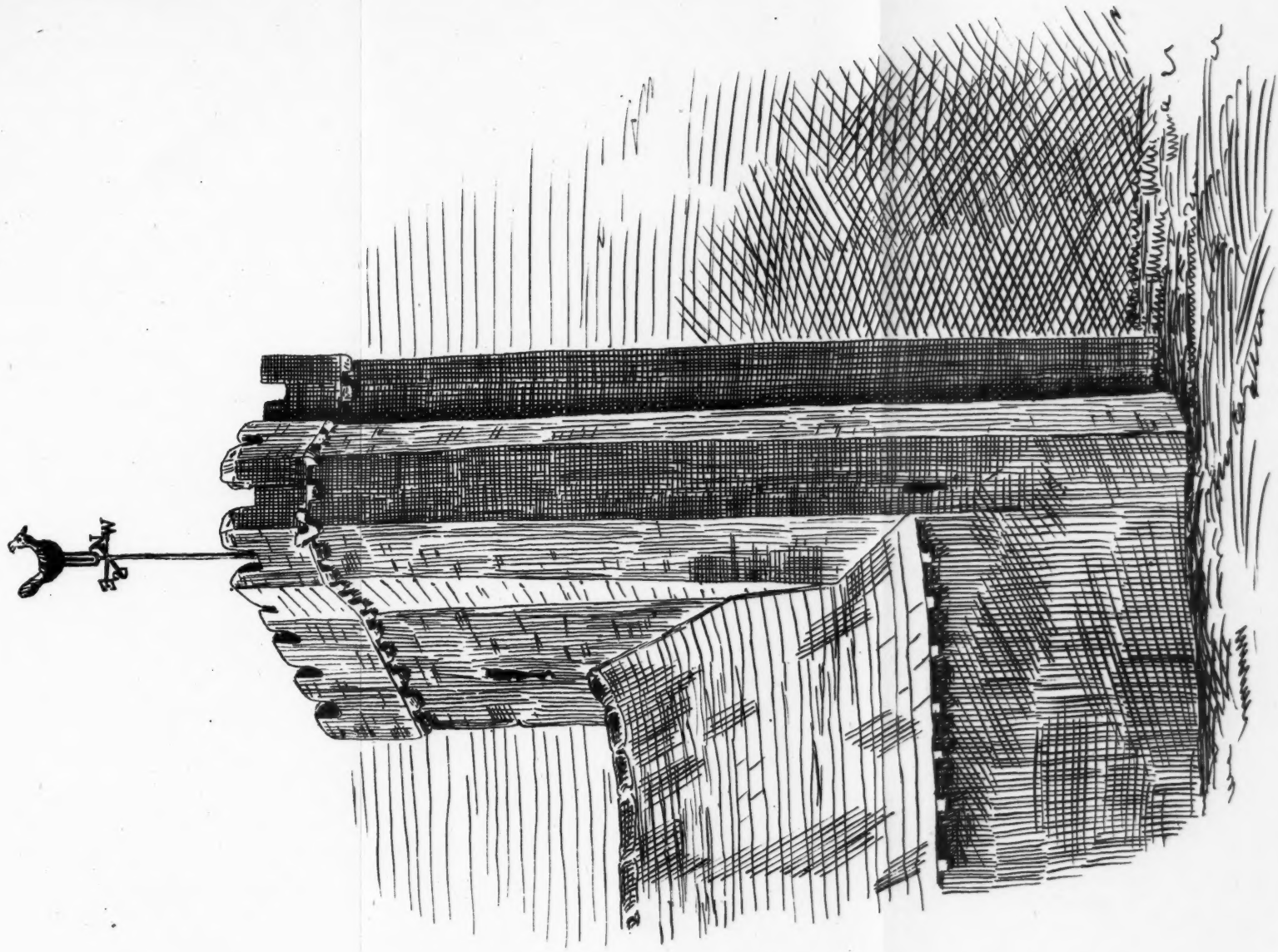
The tongs here illustrated are from Clodock Church in Herefordshire, and were exhibited by the Rev. C. L. Eagles in the Temporary Museum at Abergavenny in 1876. A similar pair, but more perfect, from Llanynys Church, Denbighshire, were exhibited by the Rev. John Davies, vicar, at the Wrexham Meeting in 1874. Another, as already mentioned, existed in Gyffylliog Church in the same county.

D. R. T.

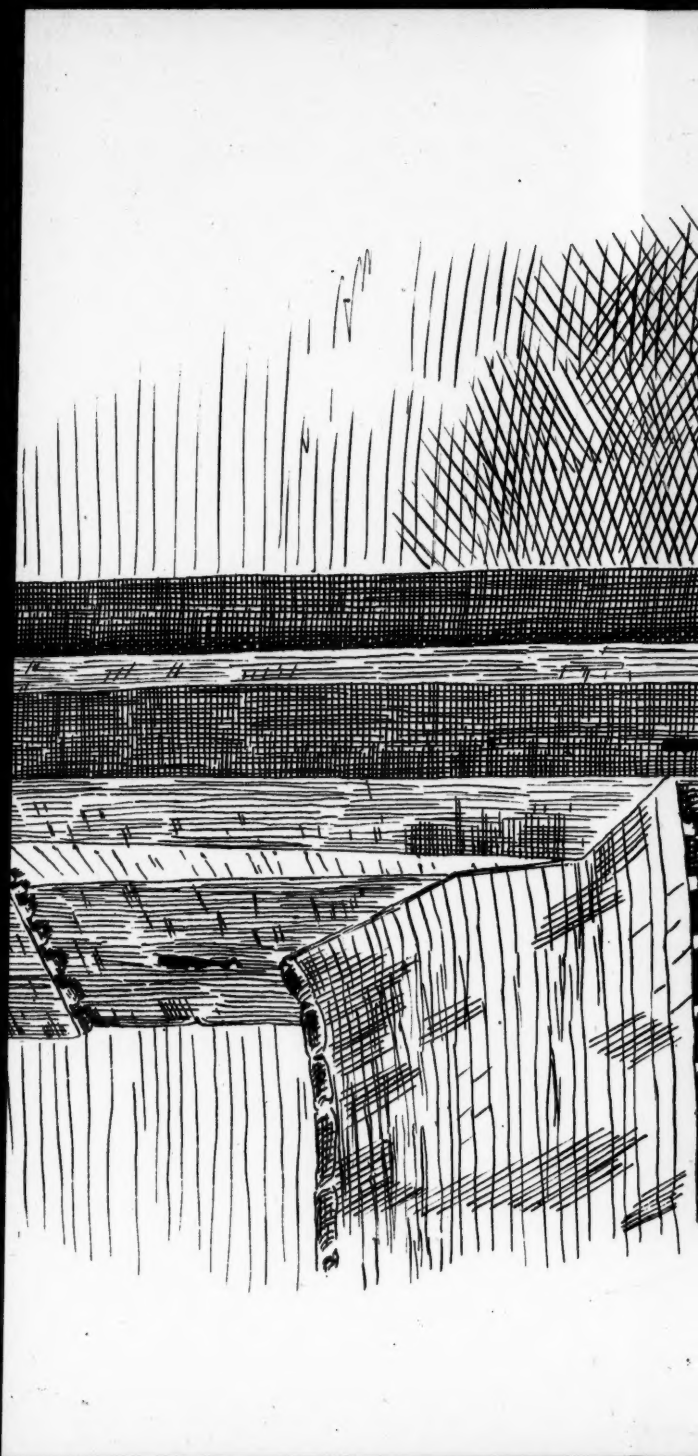
CAMROSE CHURCH.

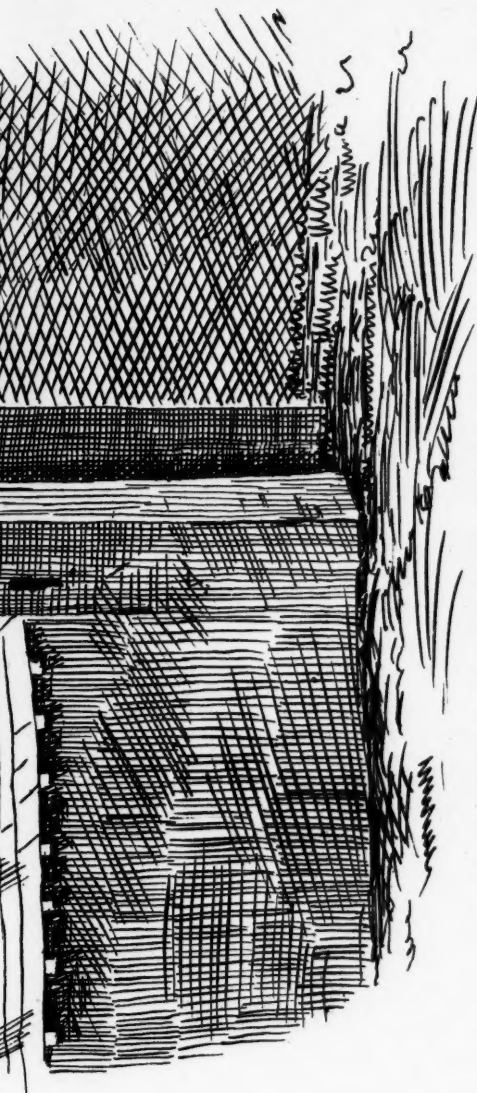
THE most casual observer cannot fail to have been struck by the very marked contrast which the ever-changing appearance of one of our large towns presents when compared with the stagnant growth of a country village in some remote corner of this island. Far away from the centres of commerce and civilisation these hamlets still preserve that old world look we seek to find in vain elsewhere. They form, indeed, an invaluable link between the present and the past, and give a very fair idea of the state of things which existed when Liverpool was a fishing village and London a group of thatched houses, cowering beneath the frowns of a mediæval fortress.

A visit to Camrose, in Pembrokeshire, will take us back almost to this period. It is a village four miles to the north-west of Haverfordwest, consisting of a few scattered cottages, with walls of whitewashed mud and roofs of thatch. Probably the only difference between Camrose of to-day and Camrose of five hundred years ago, is that a large dissenting meeting house now shares



- TOWER OF CAMROOE CH. -





- TOWER OF CAMROPE CH. -

- SKETCHED SEPT. 16. -



the honour of being the place of religious assembly of the people, which formerly belonged to the church alone. The numerous prehistoric remains in the neighbourhood indicate the early period at which the locality must have been inhabited. The churchyard is situated on the edge of a prettily wooded valley, at the bottom of which runs a mill stream. On the opposite side of this valley, but at no great distance from the church, is an ancient tumulus. The proximity of places of Christian worship to Pagan remains is by no means uncommon, and calls for a few words of comment. The neighbouring church of Rudbaxton may be cited as another striking instance, being built within one hundred yards of a large barrow. The early Christian missionaries to this country were doubtless guided by the same judicious tact which enabled St. Paul to seize upon the altar to the unknown God, and by means of skilful oratory to persuade the people to transfer their feeling of veneration (which was in itself good) to a more worthy object. The introducers of Christianity into this country therefore did not wantonly destroy every remnant of Paganism, but stamped them with the symbols of the new religion, thus utilising all that was good in the old faith. In Brittany, at the present day, may be seen the lichen-covered cromlech, surmounted by the cross of Christ, ever bearing witness to its triumph over heathenism. Facts such as the above are well deserving of the careful consideration of the archæologist. It often happens, for instance, that stones bearing ogham inscriptions have crosses carved on them, and what has been said previously shows that it is quite possible that the Christian symbol was added subsequently to the cutting of the inscription. If the cross does not evidently form part of the original design, it is *probably* of later date, and if it interferes with the original design (as when cutting through an inscription), it is *almost certain* to be more recent.

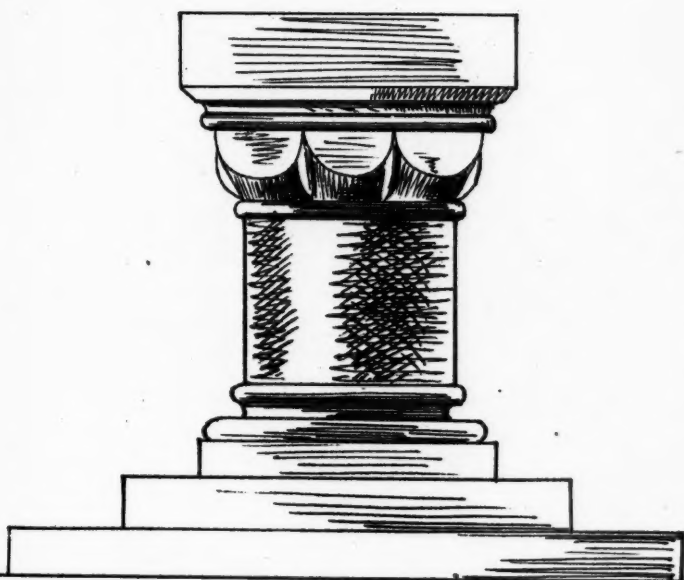
Having now briefly touched upon the peculiarities of the situation of Camrose Church, let us proceed to

discuss its architectural features. Mr. Freeman advocates the thorough examination of the exterior of a building before venturing to pass judgment on the interior. The one being, in fact, what mathematicians call a function of the other. The churchyard gate lies to the north, from which point we may obtain a good *coup d'œil* of the whole structure, and then, walking round it sunwise, note its details more minutely. The great length of the building is very remarkable, being 114 ft. from east to west, and this peculiarity is increased by the absence of aisles or transepts. However, the monotonous appearance of the main body of the church probably contributes to the pleasure with which the eye rests on the picturesque old tower at the west end. Surmounting its embattled top a gigantic wooden weathercock stands out boldly against the clear sky, and just below the parapet a broken gargoyle, quite in keeping, glares with his one remaining eye to warn the unwary of the torrent of water that the next rainy day will enable him to belch forth on their unsuspecting heads. The tower is 12 ft. square at the base, and 40 ft. high, and abutting against the north-east angle is a polygonal stair turret, one side of which has a very considerable batter. But since the main tower does not taper towards the top, and the line of intersection of the stair turret with it being made vertical, the result is that one of the sides is a skew surface. The form of this surface may be readily realised by holding a sheet of paper, so that one edge is vertical and the other sloping, when it will be found that instead of being flat, as before, it will be slightly hollowed in the middle. When these skew surfaces occur in architecture (as for instance in the well known ploughshare vaulting of the apse of Westminster Abbey), they are proof of a want of knowledge of solid geometry, and it will be found that they entirely disappear in the later work. In the present case, this effect, though difficult at first to detect, undoubtedly gives a very quaint look to the tower, which it would be difficult otherwise to account

for. It may here be remarked, in passing, what a great variety of outline has been produced in the different Pembrokeshire churches, by altering the position of the stair turret in relation to the bell tower, against which it abuts, and then again by varying the position of the bell tower in relation to the main body of the building. And in addition to this, the stair turret may be rectangular or many-sided. The commonest plan is to make the staircase at one of the angles of the bell tower in the thickness of the walls, which is accordingly here increased by rectangular projections. When the stair is not built within the walls, the turret containing it is usually polygonal outside, to correspond better with the circular form of the inside, and thus economise masonry, and add to the beauty of its form at the same time. The tapering of one or more of the sides of the tower is a marked characteristic of the Pembrokeshire churches. After examining a few of these old buildings, it will soon be found that it is the constructive features, such as we have described, which influence the general appearance of the work far more than any quantity of mere ornament. On every work of man, from the rude flint flake of the prehistoric man to the most elaborate productions of Greek art, the human intellect leaves its unmistakable traces. Hence the pleasure experienced in placing one's mind *en rapport*, so to speak, with that of the architect of any old building, and following out the train of thought by which he was led to adopt this or that artifice to overcome any difficulty that might beset his path. It is thus often easy to detect the feebleness of modern work by applying to it a similar test, when it will be found impossible to trace out any original train of ideas, by which the author of the design has arrived at his conclusions, and consequently that the chief characteristics of the old work, honesty of purpose and skilful artifice, are conspicuous by their absence.

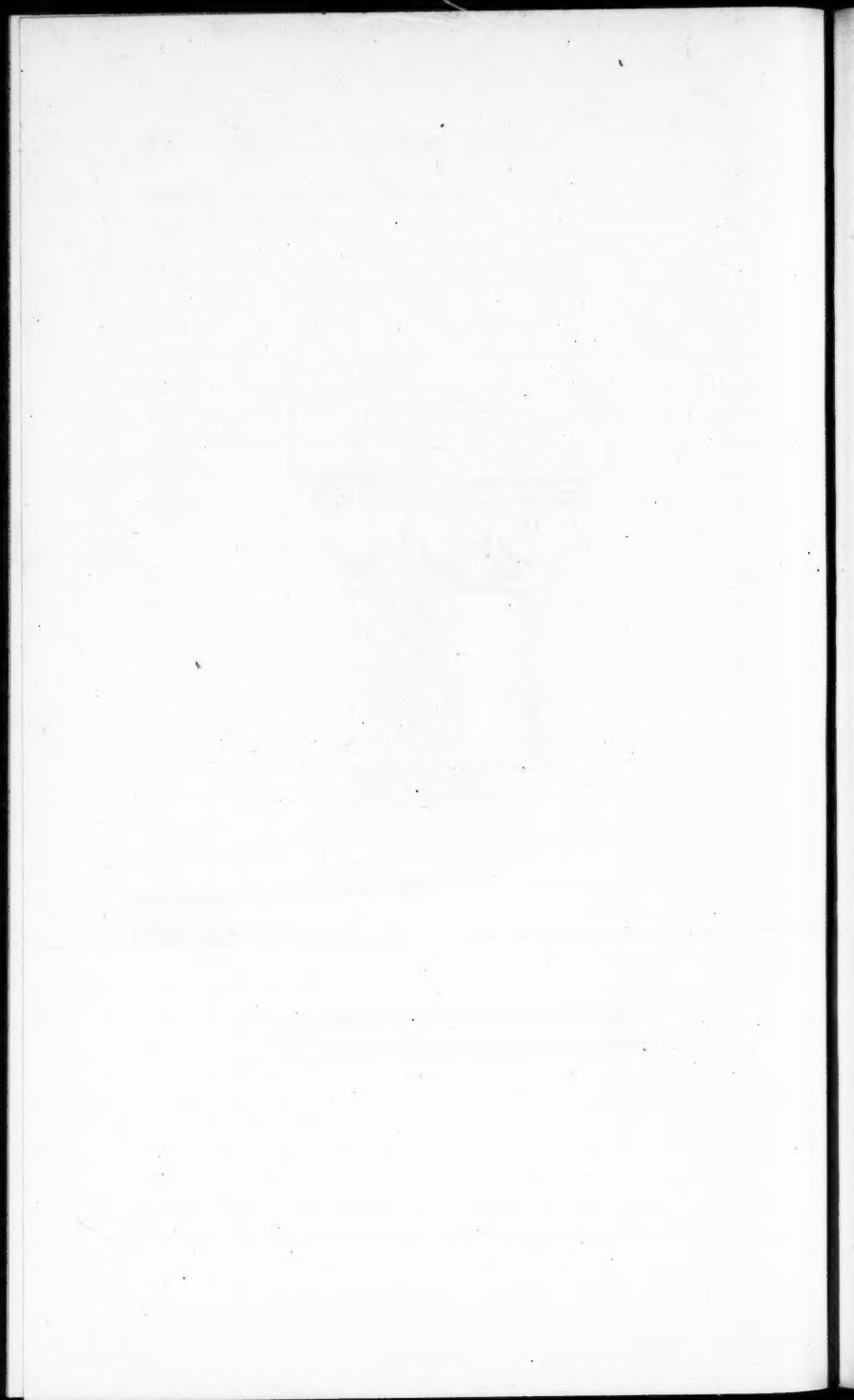
But to return to our inspection of the exterior of Camrose Church. A few years ago there was in exist-

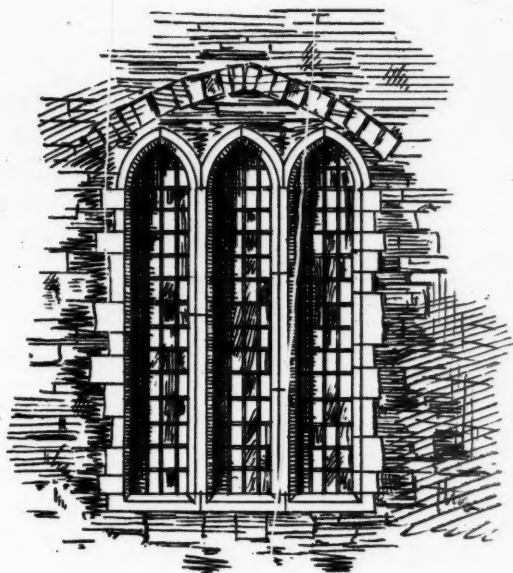
ence a bell cot over the gable of the wall dividing the nave from the chancel, which has now, alas ! disappeared. The church is without a porch of any kind, and the only means of entrance is by two pointed doorways opposite each other, one in the north wall of the nave and the other in the south. Almost all the old windows have been replaced by square sashes, apparently in the present century. The three-light east window of the chancel, however, still remains in its original condition, and is almost the only specimen in Pembrokeshire. The lights are all of the same height, 8 ft. by 1 ft. 4 in. broad, separated by mullions 7 in. broad, splayed outside, and relieved by a delicate bead in the inside. There are also signs of a double lancet window, built up, in the south wall of the chancel. In examining the south side of the church, a pointed arch of 12 ft. span will be noticed, built up in the wall of the nave next to the chancel, from which it would appear that a short transept existed formerly at this point. Having now remarked upon the chief features of the exterior, let us proceed to the interior. Here the walls are whitewashed throughout, which, though perhaps not quite in accordance with modern ideas, allows of very beautiful effects of light and shade, and is certainly preferable to the polychrome of the fashionable architect of to-day. The base of the tower is arched over with a pointed barrel vault, and opens into the nave. At this end of the church is a beautiful old Norman font, which, however, has several dangerous cracks in it, and is altogether in a very dilapidated state. The roof of the nave is of oak, and the principals, ten in number, consist of two rafters and a tie beam half way up, trussed beneath on each side by segmental moulded struts meeting in a point. The chancel has been lately re-roofed in a creditable manner, though with scarcely a sufficient amount of ecclesiastical feeling. As was before mentioned, the east window has a plain splay on the outside, but in the inside a sunk bead is added in the centre of the splay, which emphasises the outline of the lancets exceedingly well.



• FONT. CAMROSE CHURCH •

• SCALE 1 INCH TO THE FOOT •





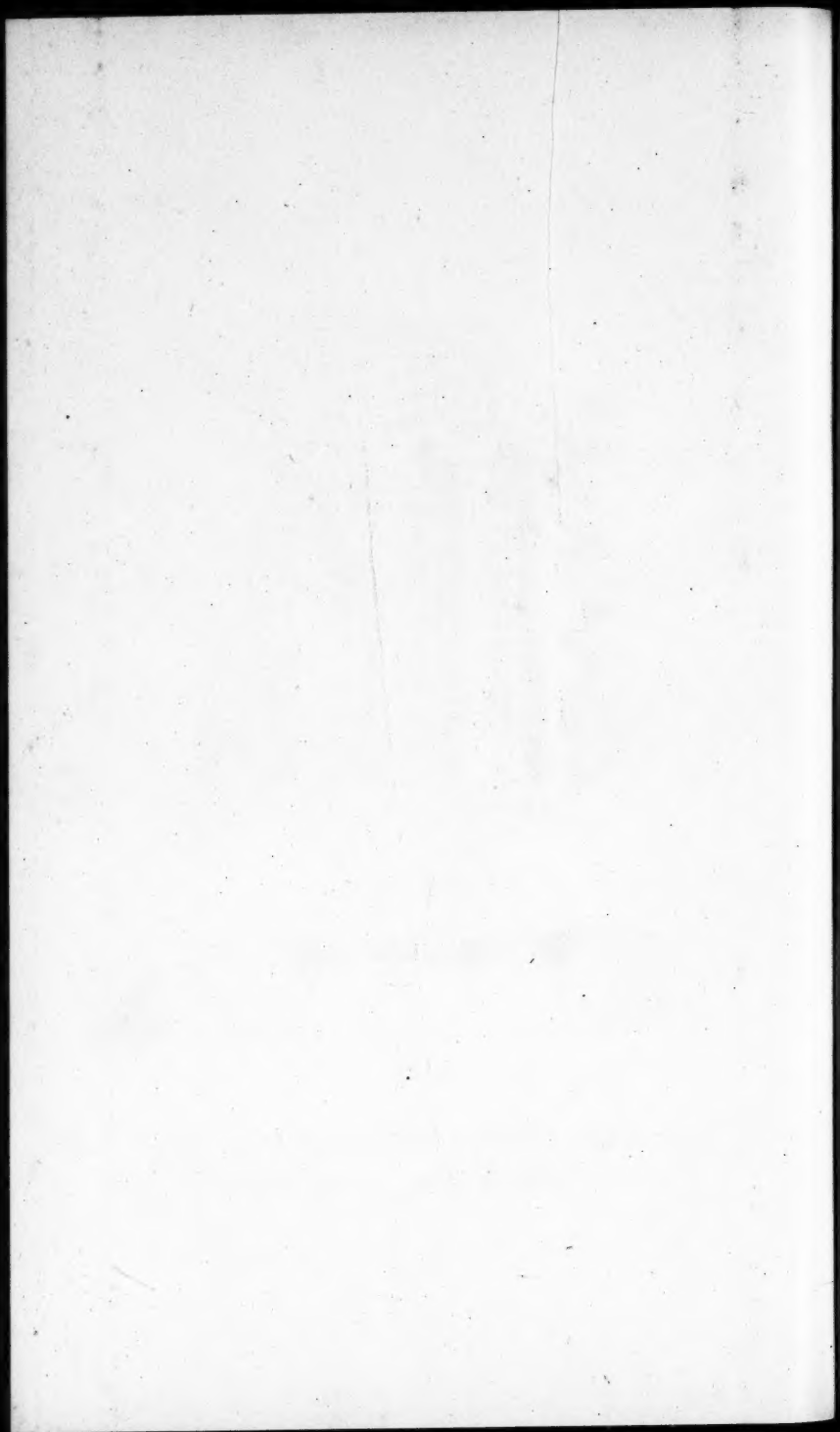
• ELEVATION •

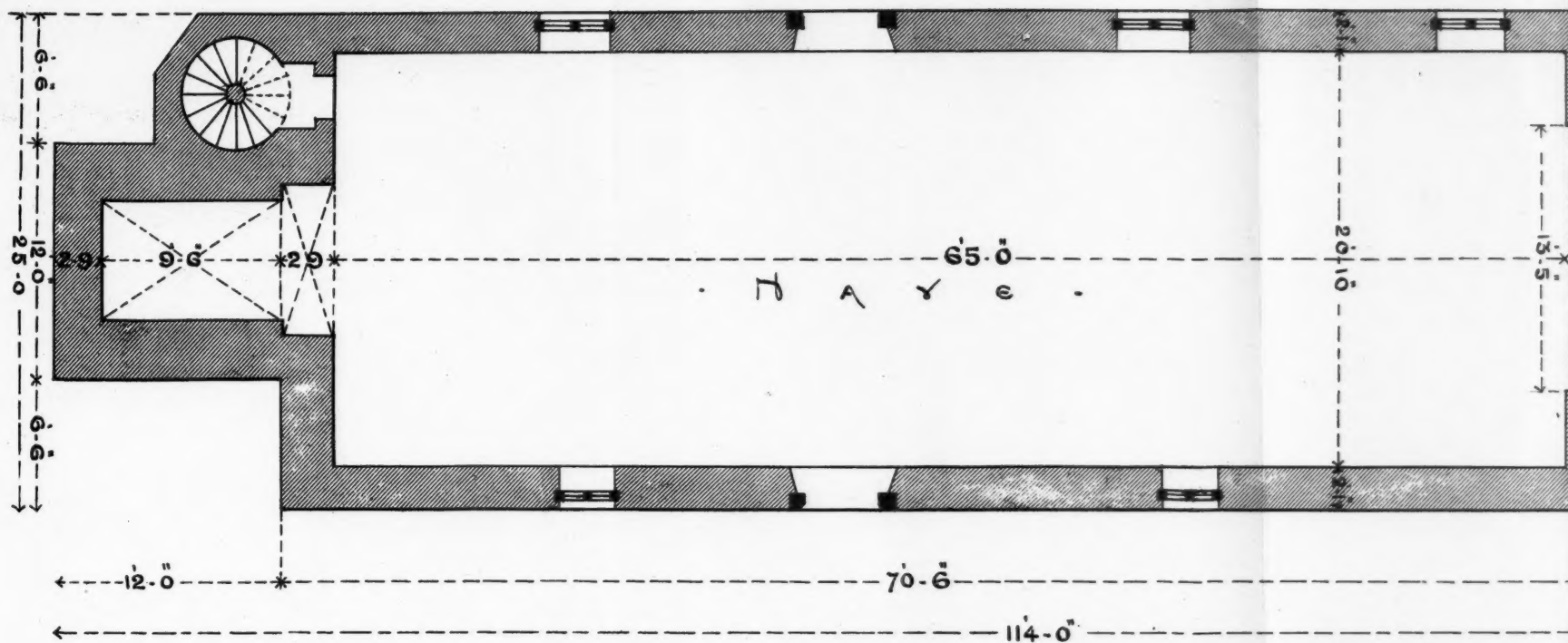


• PLAN •

• EAST WINDOW OF CAMROSE CH. •

• SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH TO THE FOOT •

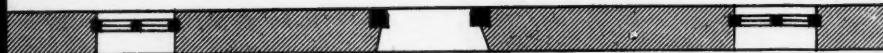




- PLAN OF CAMROSE CHURCH PEMBROKE

- SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 1 FOOT -





65.0

. N A Y E .



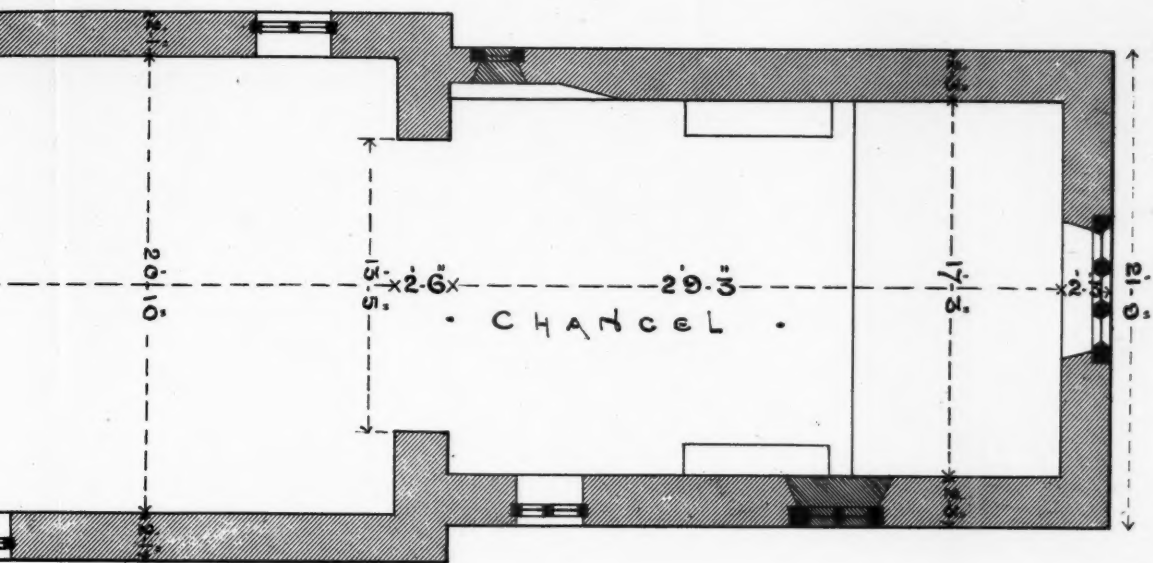
70.6

114.0

- PLAN OF CAMROSE CHURCH

- SCALE 1/8" = 1'

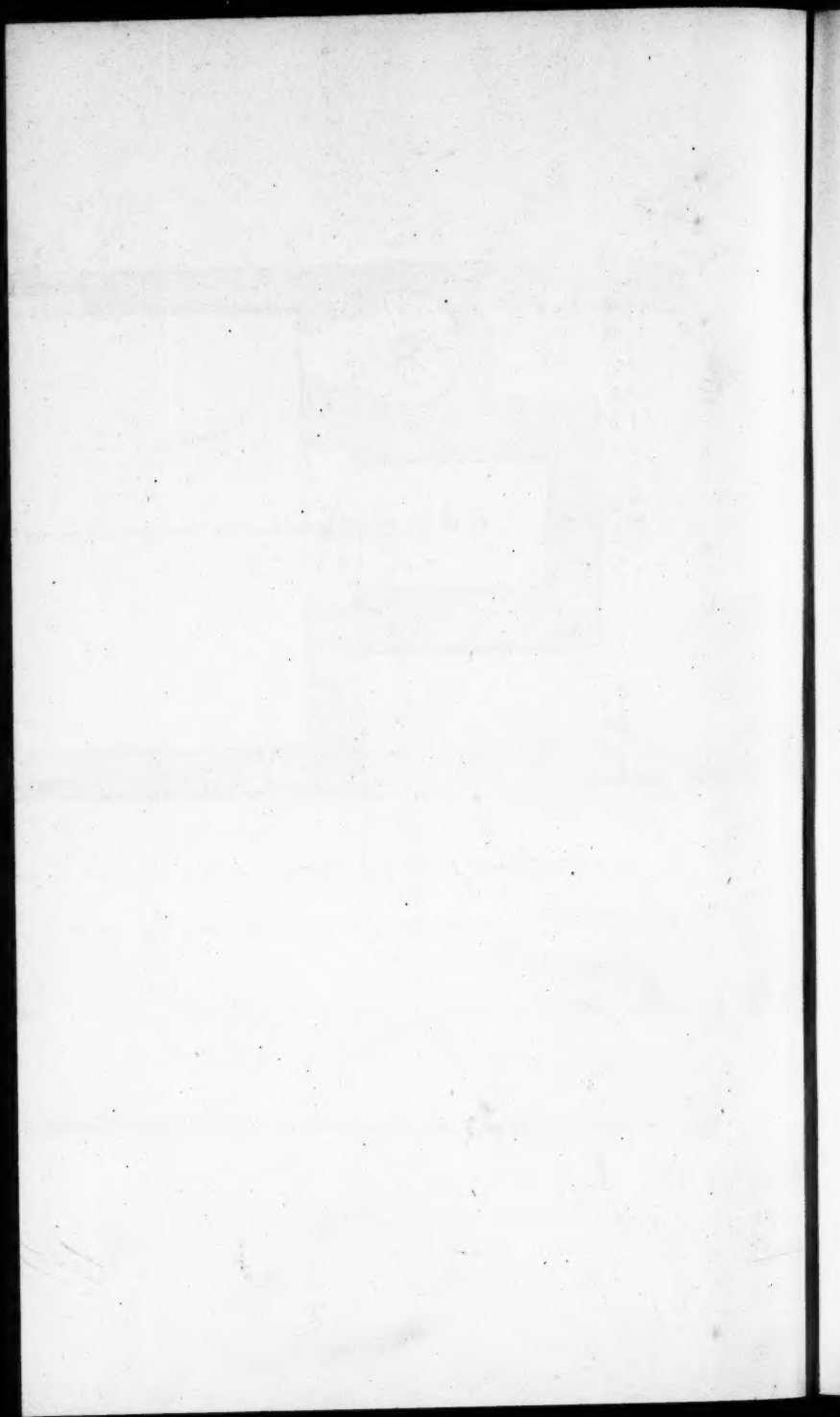




URCH PEMBROKEHIRE -

1/8" = 1 FOOT -

30. 40. 50 Feet.



On the south side of the altar is a rudely carved piscina. There are two plain stone seats on each side of the chancel, but there is nothing to indicate whether they belonged to the original structure. This church, though it has suffered much from Vandalism and ignorance since the Reformation, has, up to the present, escaped the clutches of the so-called restorer, and the archæologist may be thankful if even a few more years roll by before the fashionable architect swoops down on it, and removes every vestige of interest it may once have possessed. There are remains of the staircase which led to the rood loft in the north wall of the chancel. The chancel arch is pointed without any moulding. To sum up, the chief points to be noted are, outside, the quaint old tower, the great length of the nave, and the absence of aisles or transepts inside; the Norman font, roof of nave, three-light east window, whitewashed walls. The style of the building is Early English, but the font is more ancient.

The following are the chief dimensions of the church :
—Total length from east to west, outside, 114 ft. ; length of nave inside, 65 ft. ; breadth of nave inside, 20 ft. 10 ins. ; length of chancel, 29 ft. 3 ins. ; breadth of chancel, 17 ft. 3 ins. ; width of chancel arch, 13 ft. 5 ins. ; height of tower, 40 ft. ; base of tower, 12 ft. square ; breadth of doorways, 3 ft. 8 ins.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

BRAICH Y DDINAS.

THE ancient fortified town of Braich y Ddinas, on the summit of Penmaenmawr, is well known to antiquaries, and has long since been described by Camden, Pownall, Pennant, and others ; but amongst the various notices of it which have appeared, not one is accompanied by a map or plan fairly representing its existing state. In the third volume of the *Archæologia* we have an amusing sketch by Governor Pownall, purporting to be a representation of the hill-top encircled by two ramparts, and also a survey contributed by Pennant ; but these are fanciful and imperfect. Such being the case, I thought it desirable, especially in these destructive days,¹ to obtain the assistance of Mr. Haslam, who with much patience has worked out an excellent survey under difficulties known only to those who have toiled up and down a mountain-side, over rocks and stones. Much of the original design is lost to us, and much that would otherwise interest lies buried beneath fallen ruins ; but as far as traceable, a plan of the Dinas is placed before the reader.

The first account we have of it is in Camden, said to have been written by Sir John Wynn of Gwydyr, in the reign of Charles I, who states :—"On the top of Penmaen stands a lofty and impregnable hill called Braich y Ddinas, where we find the ruinous walls of an exceeding strong fortification encompassed with a treble wall, and within each wall the foundation of at least a hundred towers, all round and of equal bigness, and about 6 yards diameter within the walls. The walls of this Dinas were in most places 2 yards thick, and in

¹ Extensive quarries have been opened on Penmaenmawr and Yr Eifl, unpleasantly near to the remains of Braich y Ddinas and Tre'r Ceiri.

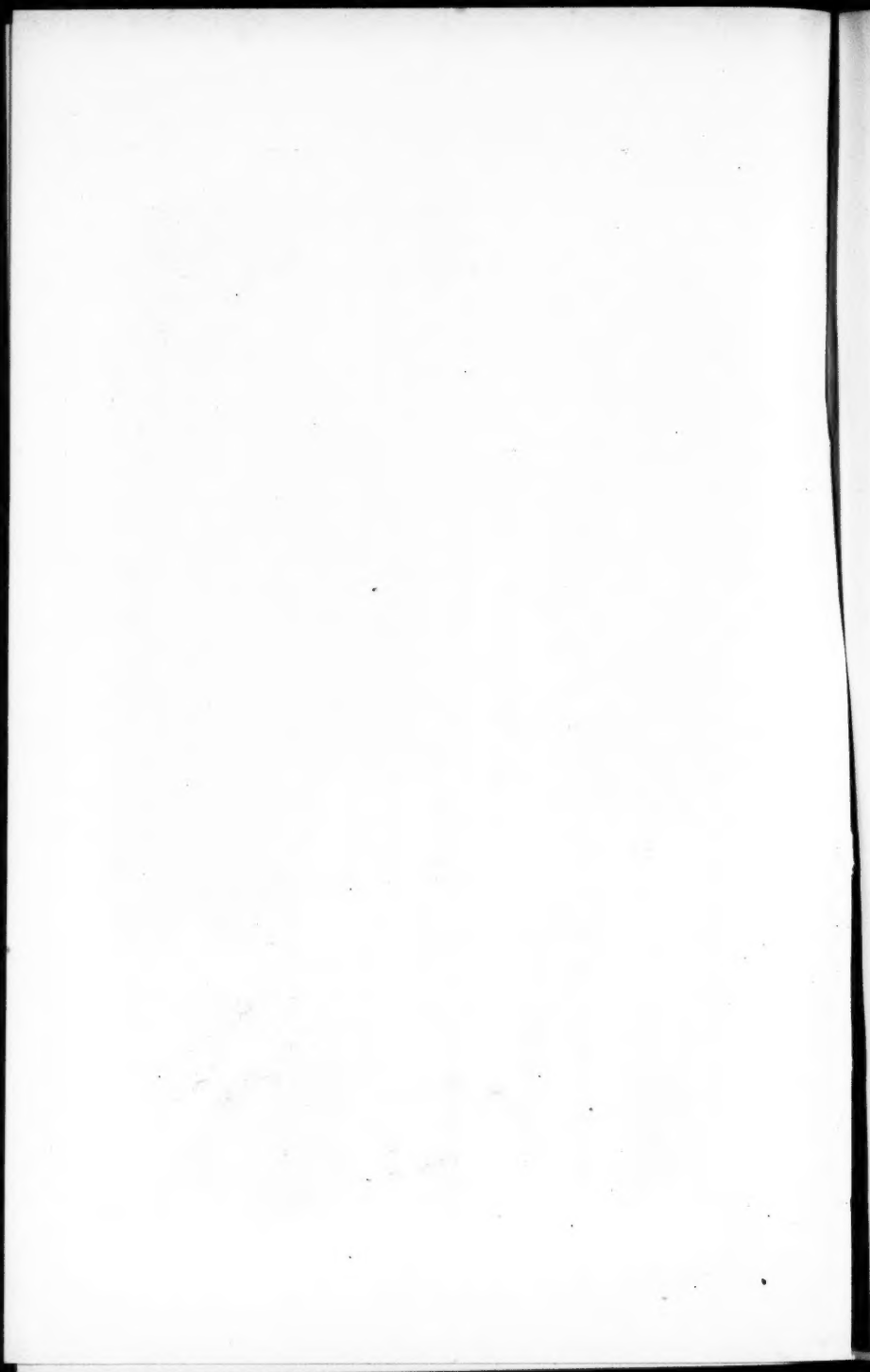


W. G. Haslam, del.

VIEW OF BRAICH-Y-DDINAG.

W. G. Smith, sc.





some about 3. This castle seems, while it stood, impregnable, there being no way to offer any assault to it, the hill being so very high, steep, and rocky, and the walls of such strength. The way or entrance into it ascends with many turnings, so that a hundred men might defend themselves against a whole legion; and yet it should seem that there were lodgings within these walls for twenty thousand men. By the tradition we receive from our ancestors, this was the strongest and safest refuge, or place of defence, that the ancient Britons had in all Snowdon to secure them from the incursions of their enemies."

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the towers mentioned above are simply the remaining walls of cloghauns, bothans, cytiau, or whatever else we may call the primitive dwellings of the inhabitants, resembling in their circular forms and masonry other ruined huts to be seen in large numbers on the Carnarvonshire hills and in parts of Anglesey. They are not uniform in design, nor "equal" in size, as the Baronet is pleased to intimate; and the number mentioned is somewhat exaggerated, even when we allow for many which are no longer traceable; but he is fairly accurate in the thickness of the outer wall, which is from 8 to 9 feet wide; and its height, where most perfect, is 9 ft. The face of this wall is singularly uneven, and its course winding and irregular, just as if parties of men building simultaneously on the edge of the declivity, and following its outline, united their random work as best they could. Its masonry is dry but strong, the stones being set across the structure, their ends alone forming its outer face. The main rampart at Tre'r Ceiri is similarly built with heavier materials, which may account for its durability. The hut-walls are in most instances from 4 to 5 ft. thick; their greatest width often being at their entrances, or where united with the masonry of an adjoining cell. A few of them are 4 ft. high. Their entrances vary, but several of them have a breadth of 4 ft. and even 5 ft.

We have next Governor Pownall's amusing narrative of his ascent, published in the third volume of the *Archæologia*: "As I stopped to bait my horses at the little inn at the foot of Penmaenmawr, I took that opportunity of going to the top of the mountain in search of this singular and curious fortress as it is called and described. A guide was necessary to conduct me up the pathless mountain. The poor man who attends the carriages over the cliff-road served me in this capacity. The first part of our walk was through some cultivated land enclosed with stone walls, at what one may call the foot of the mountain; but so steep was the way, that I, not in so good wind as my half-starved guide, was blown once or twice in this part of the ascent. After we had passed this, our passage became a mixture of walking and climbing, as some degree of practicability did here and there offer access amid the rocks and multitude of stones. After we had gotten to the height of the precipice (very properly called Penmaenmawr, or the Great Stone Head, or Head of the Great Rock) we found ourselves, at this first stage, in a sort of valley which appeared to be a wilderness of stones. We then ascended a second hill, and then, over a multitude of stones like ruins, a third, at the summit of which the mountain comes as it were to a point."

It is not my wish to follow Governor Pownall in his description of remains imperfectly seen by him, and hastily examined. He appears to have been unfortunate in weather, and was soon enveloped in clouds; his clothes got saturated with rain; and some may be disposed to think the mist of the mountain clung to his ideas of Braich y Ddinas ever after. Satisfied with the little he had seen of the place, he unsparingly condemns "the sensible old Baronet, Sir John Wynn", as he is called by Pennant, whose opinion that Braich y Ddinas was a fortress he treats as "absurd". His impressions so well illustrate the Druidical fancies of a century back that I am tempted to reproduce them. After a very inaccurate description he thus continues: "It

appears to have been one of the Druids' consecrated high places of worship. Those places were always enclosed, and separated from common use and profanation. The line of separation was either a simple ditch like that at Stonehenge; or a ditch and mound of earth sloping inwards, like that at Abury; or a line of erect stones forming a kind of wall, like that at Carnbre in Cornwall; or a wall like that in this place. This line in none of the above instances was formed for defence, but merely to mark the bounds. As in the Druid high place at Carnbre, one sees within the sacred bounds cars, cromlechs, and multitudes of circular holy compartments, so here I must suppose the hundreds of circular foundations spoken of were the remains of like holy, consecrated recesses dedicated to the service of religious ceremonies and worship. The situation of this holy temple on the high place, the nature of the enclosures, the interior and more sacred enclosures, the parts contained in them, the carn, the sacred well and basins, all mark it to be precisely one of these Druid temples; and were I to name this mountain from what it has really been, instead of its being named from what ignorance has supposed it to be, I would, instead of Bre y Dinas, call it Carnbre, as the hill in Cornwall, having a similar temple, is called. ... Upon the whole, these very curious remains of antiquity, Carnbre and Bre y Dinas, are not only an existing exemplar of those temples dedicated to the ancient fire-worship, which with such uncommon learning Mr. Bryant has first explained to the world, but the parts point out the real existence and explain the nature of many of the ceremonies of the old religion, of which we knew, or perhaps yet know, so little. I cannot, therefore, conclude without wishing to have it marked that this temple, this Bre y Dinas and the Carnbre, are two of the most curious pieces of antiquity that are to be found, perhaps, in the known parts of the world."

In reference to this last remark, I may state that Braich y Ddinas is greatly surpassed in interest by the

more perfect ruins of Tre'r Ceiri, and in extent by those on the summit of Carn Madryn, which, with the group of dwellings on Carn Boduan, are easily visited from Pwllheli by those who care to see them.

Then follows Pennant's more accurate description: "After climbing for some space among the loose stones, the front of three, if not four, walls presented themselves very distinctly one above the other. In most places the facings appeared very perfect, but all of dry work. I measured the height of one wall, which was at the time 9 ft., the thickness $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Between these walls, in all parts, were innumerable small buildings, mostly circular, and regularly faced within and without, but not disposed in any certain order. These had been much higher, as it is evident from the fall of stones which lie scattered at their bottoms, and had probably once the form of towers, as Sir John asserts. Their diameter in general is from 12 ft. to 18 ft., but some were far less, not exceeding 5 ft. The walls were in some places intersected with others equally strong. On the north-west and south-east sides are the plain marks of two roads of a zig-zag form, with the remains of walls on both sides, which lead to the summit. On the small area of the top had been a group of towers or cells like the former one in the centre, and five others surrounding it. Three are still distinct, of the two others are only faint vestiges. Near this had been, I believe, a similar group, but at present reduced to a shapeless heap of stones. Near one of these groups is a well, cut in the live rock, and always filled with water supplied by the rains, and kept full by the frequent impending vapours.

"This stronghold of the Britons is exactly of the same kind with those on Carn Madryn, Carn Boduan, and Tre'r Ceiri, described pp. 194, 206, 207. This was most judiciously founded to cover the passage to Anglesey, and the remoter part of their country, and must, from its vast strength, have been invincible except by famine, being inaccessible, by natural steepness towards the

sea, and on the other parts fortified in the manner described."

I have not much to add to the preceding notices by Pennant and Sir John Wynn, but think it improbable that Braich y Ddinas was fortified with the special object of covering the passage to Anglesey, and the interior of Carnarvonshire. The first anxious thought of the inhabitants in barbarous times must have been for the security of their families, habitations, and stock—a consideration which would naturally lead them to congregate together for mutual safety, and to select for their homes high positions difficult of access, and such as commanded a view of the country round, with its inlets and pathways. These stations they would strengthen with walls or other suitable fences, as a protection from wild animals, and especially against the incursions of hostile tribes. Such, I venture to think, was the origin of Braich y Ddinas. It was not simply a stronghold, built as a place of refuge in times of danger, but was the permanent home of the inhabitants, and we can well imagine that when the lower parts of the country were uncultivated, and in a state of moorland and forest, the summits of isolated cliffs, such as Carn Madryn, Carn Boduan, and Braich y Ddinas were the most eligible positions which could be found, not only on account of the security they offered, but because they were the most healthy and cheerful, overlooking a great extent of varied ground, with the sea in some instances, and its landing places. No enemy could well have approached them unobserved, and should he have succeeded in gaining the foot of the hill, the remaining obstacles before him must have been immense. In ordinary weather these stations are pleasant, and generally the huts are protected from the north and west by elevations of the hill or the ramparts of the town.

It might be objected, however, that the population implied by the number of dwellings within and around Braich y Ddinas could not have subsisted for a length of time on a hill so barren. This difficulty may be re-

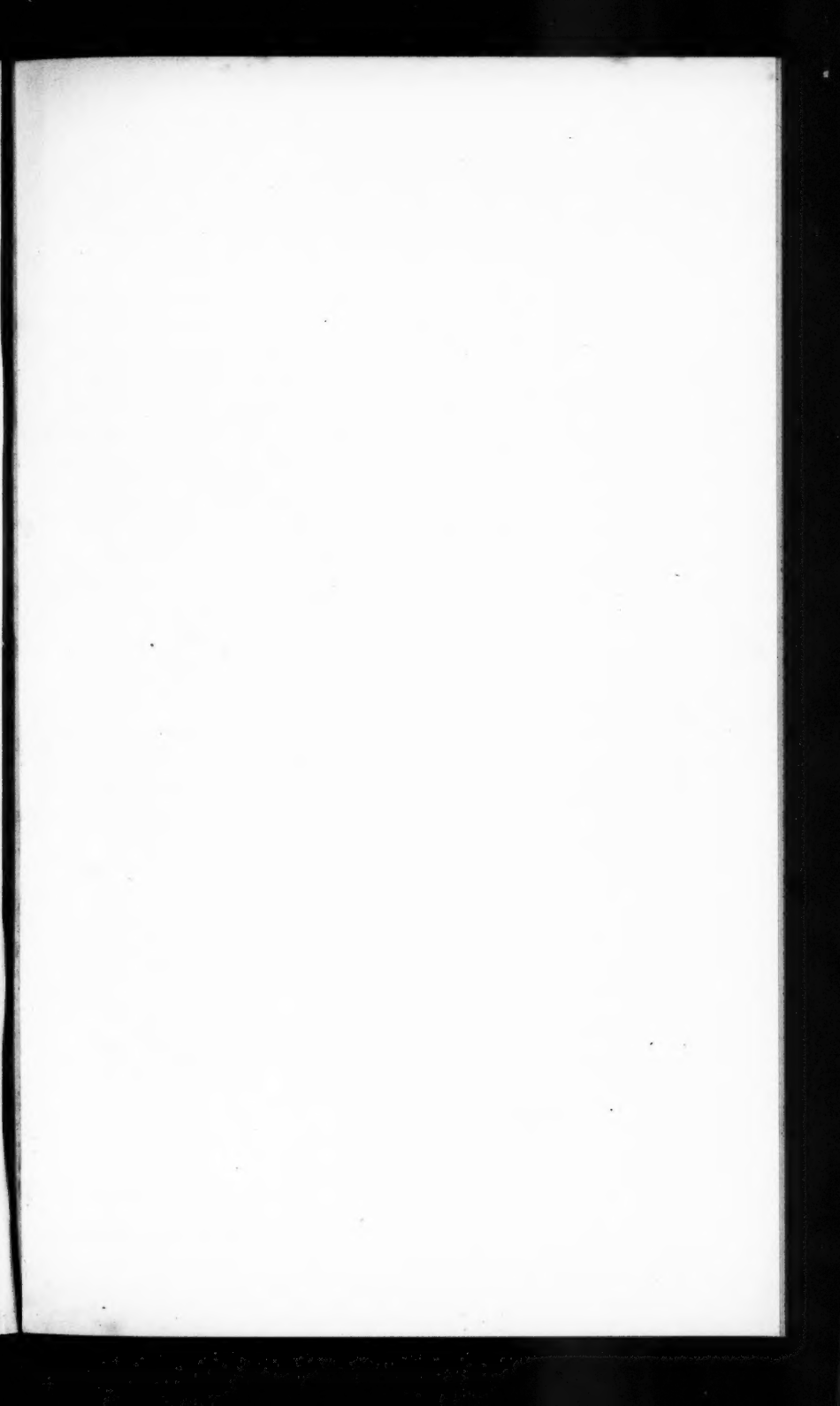
moved, by our accepting as reliable Cæsar's statement that the Britons, at a distance from the south coast, did not sow their land, but lived on the milk and flesh of their herds, and the spoils of the chase. It is well known that our hardy native cattle will thrive on a mountain-side in summer, and, with a little attention, in sheltered hollows during winter. But I think that oats, the grain of the country, could have been grown at no great distance from Braich y Ddinas. The last time I visited Tre'r Ceiri, a sister stronghold, I discovered within one hundred, or say two hundred, yards north-west of its western entrance, decided traces of tillage in the form of ridges, at that time exposed, because their previous covering of heath had been burnt. The ridges are about six yards wide, from which all obstructing stones have been removed, and lodged in intervening trenches, opened to receive them, ridge and stone-filled trench appearing alternately. Attached to most mountain farms in Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire are fields cleared of boulders with surprising labour, but elsewhere I have never seen this method adopted. The ridges are evidently old, but whether they existed at a time when Tre'r Ceiri was inhabited, I do not undertake to decide. We have no ground, I think, to conclude that the early occupiers of these places were unacquainted with grain and its culture. Mr. Warre, in his excavations at Worlebury, a hill-town in Somersetshire, having many of the characteristics of our Carnarvonshire specimens, found "several kinds of poor grain amongst the lowest remains of its hut circles". He supposes that this settlement was taken and destroyed by Ostorius, and regards the "burnt corn and other objects found below the layer of black earth as the leavings of the inhabitants of this early period". The saddle quern discovered on so many of our ancient sites, especially in Anglesey, so primitive in form, and in every respect so different from the corn mills introduced by the Romans, favours the supposition that grain of some kind was an article of food here

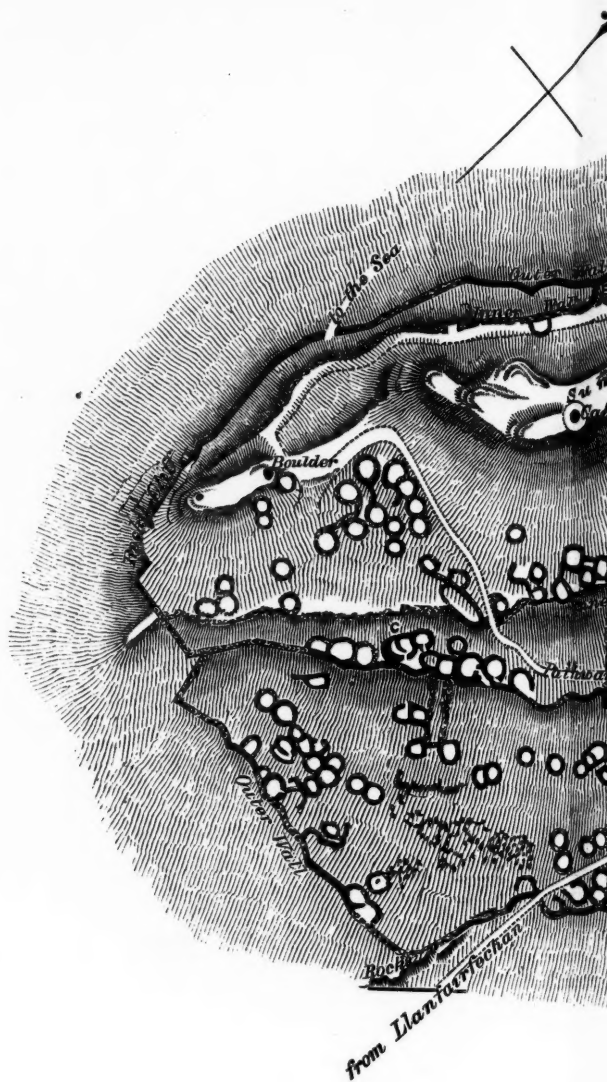
before the arrival of these invaders. I may notice also the unhesitating manner in which the Romans appear to have thrown themselves on the resources of the country, penetrating its remotest parts, and establishing themselves on such a mountainous waste as Heriri Mons, as an indication that provisions were not wanting. The legionary doubtless carried with him a supply of corn for a considerable time, but garrisons would scarcely have been thought of by Suetonius on his first landing in Anglesey, had it been evident that he would have to support and provision them from distant parts of England.

The principal entrance of Braich y Ddinas is in a state of thorough dilapidation, and shows not much of its original dimensions, but retains on the left, as you enter, a few yards of stone facing. A huge mountain wall here skirts the town, outside of which are a cottage, with surrounding paddocks and stone fences, the building of which must have completed the destruction of any covering works which may have stood in advance of the gateway. The ruined wall on the right presents a degree of return, and at its extremity has a circular pile of stones indicating the position of a hut, one or more of which are found near to the entrances of most of these stations. They served the purpose of warders' cells or guardhouses. Those who may have visited Gaer Drewyn, opposite to Corwen, will have noticed distinct indications of lodges at both of its entrances. At the great southern gateway of Worlebury a chamber in the thickness of the wall is perceptible; and of Carn Goch, Caermarthenshire, it is mentioned that "on each side of its principal entrance large circular chambers with smaller circular holes still exist". At Caer Lleion, above Conway (a small town delightfully situated), and at Moel Offrwm in Merionethshire, we find entrances thus guarded by contiguous huts.¹

¹ The ruins on Moel Offrwm stand above the ancient residence of the Vaughans of Nannau,—a mansion and a family name associated in my mind with many pleasant and grateful recollections.

The pathway, commencing at this south-eastern entrance, is commanded in its ascent by higher ground, on which stand the remains of straggling huts, and, winding up the face of the hill, passes obliquely through the second line of defence into an irregular space confined on all sides by walls and circular buildings; from whence, in its onward course, it arrives at the well defined gateway in the third bulwark, beyond which its further progress amid stones and prostrate ruins is untraceable. It probably wound towards the north-west; but whichever course it took, it was still commanded by the higher crest of the mountain. The walls, which I do not suppose were high, are in parts mere masses of ruins; the result of their position on a declivity, with long exposure to the undermining action of frosts and floods. In one of the most perfect portions of the outer north-eastern rampart, at a spot marked A in the plan, occurs a curious cell, the floor-measurement of which is about 5 ft. by 4 ft. Its object, and how it was roofed over (if at all), are undetermined. Chambers frequently appear in stone ramparts of this class, but they are rarely met with in a condition favourable for examination. At the camp of Gaer Drewyn, mentioned before, their presence is indicated by funnel-shaped depressions in the top of the wall,—a form evidently acquired by the falling in of their upper masonry and roof. This camp has much of the Firbolgic character, and was protected on its north-western side by a wall 18 ft. thick, as appears by its foundation, where its faces on each side have been exposed. In the interior rampart at Worlebury, especially that part of it which faces the north-east, surface-cavities of this kind are deeply marked, and have wide diameters; but the use and object of the cells they indicate are still matters of speculation. In the description given in our Journal of Carn Goch, Caermarthenshire, it is stated that “circular holes occur all along the eastern rampart; and in some instances passages leading from the interior of the camp to what must have been circular chambers, perhaps





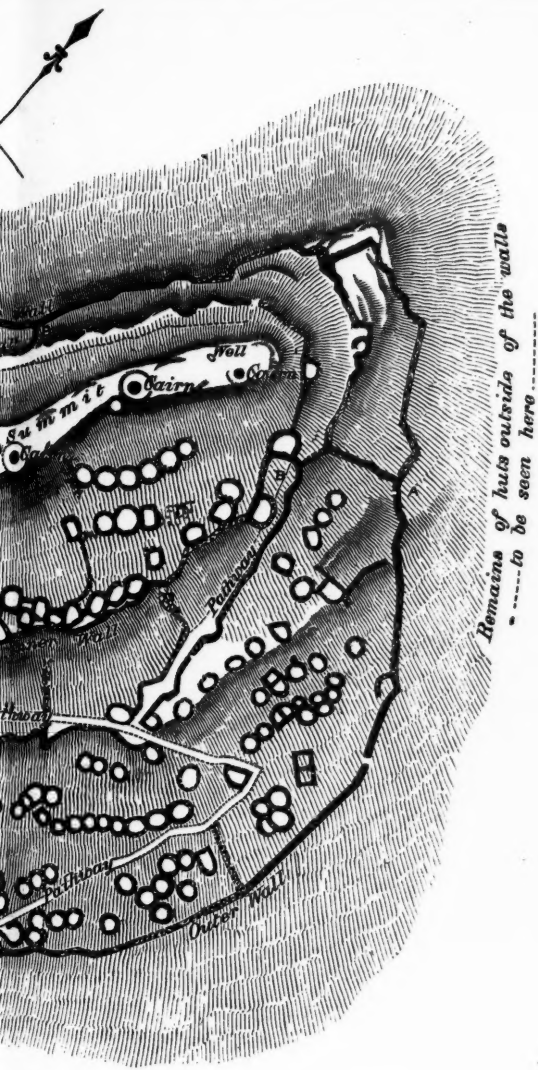
Feet 100 50 0 100 200

Scale of Feet

W. G. Haslam, del.

BRATCH-Y-DINA





500 400 500 Feet

DDINAS.

W. G. Smith, sc.





HUT AT BRANCH-Y-DDEINAS.

covered over, can still be traced". Mr. Wynn Williams, in his account of that small but very remarkable specimen called Pentyrch, Carnarvonshire, informs us that "in the thickness of the wall are traces of at least three chambers,—one apparently rectangular, measuring 6 ft. by 4 ft. ; and the others probably circular."

At the points B in the plan are the much reduced remains of two short cross-walls connecting an outer with a corresponding inner rampart, intended either to check the progress of an enemy who had gained a footing between the walls, or possibly as causeways or passages for the advance or retreat of the defenders from one bulwark to the other. They are 8 or 9 ft. wide; and if we suppose their tops to have been covered over with sods or clay, might have been thus used by the active and lightly armed natives. At Dolbury, in Somersetshire (a magnificent camp), I observed a more perfect example of these connecting structures.

The ground-plan at C represents a curious specimen of a partitioned hut, having two compartments of a singular form. It is situated on the south-eastern face of the hill, immediately above the second rampart, of which irregular work it almost forms a part. The outer wall of this hut deserves consideration, because where it faces the south and west it is of twofold construction, consisting of two walls separately but contiguously built; the outer one touching and embracing the inner one, as if added for support or strength. The outer fold of masonry in its present state is 3 ft. high; the inner one exceeding it by 2 ft., and forming a kind of upper step. The breadth of the inner wall at top is 4 ft.; and of the outer one, where thickest, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; their combined measurements being $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. As the wall curves round from west to north it disappears under fallen stones; and where it again emerges, on the north-eastern side, it is single. It was not without interest, I must confess, I observed even this small specimen of what may be called the Firbolgic style of building within the limits of Braich y Ddinas,—a town so dis-

tant from Somersetshire and the South Isles of Aran, where double and triple walls are met with. Slight as the indication is, it still upholds the opinion of Professor Babington, long since expressed in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, where he writes, "a careful comparison of the Firbolgic forts of Aran and Dingle with the ruins at Tre'r Ceiri, Penmaenmawr, Carn Goch, etc., will probably result in a conviction that they are works of the same race". And further on: "I have myself examined the stone forts and towns in the counties of Caernarvon and Caermarthen, and think, as has been already observed, that antiquaries who have had similar opportunities will be unable to avoid the conclusion that they were raised by the same or a closely kindred race with that which built the stupendous Irish duns."

It may not be generally known that scarcely four miles from Tre'r Ceiri there exists, on a small scale, a thorough specimen of a twofold rampart, resembling in construction and character the great inner fortification at Worlebury so often noticed in this memoir.

On a harvest day, having descended from the ever interesting ruins on Yr Eifl (better known as The Rivals), I extended my walk to the top of a conical hill called Pen y Gaer, at the eastern end of the parish of Llanaelhaiarn, where, instead of the ordinary earthworks I looked for, I found the remains of a small fortified town, defended on its western and weaker side by a double wall with a terrace on the outside, precisely of the same character, but not so imposing in height and construction, as the specimen I had seen at Worlebury. The top of the wall which forms the outer step or terrace of the rampart, is several feet lower than the top of the inner line of stonework; and, like the example at Worlebury, it slopes away remarkably towards its base, serving, whatever its ulterior object, the purpose of a prop or buttress to the inner work. In this respect it is a complete copy of the Somersetshire model. Whether the terrace was designedly made as it now

appears, to be occupied by the first line of defenders, whilst the higher and more commanding interior wall was manned by a second row of combatants, or whether its present appearance is the result of dilapidation, I cannot say; but it is unquestionably curious that ramparts so far removed from each other should, after the lapse of centuries, retain a form so similar and so peculiar.

Another striking resemblance remains to be noticed. I find by my notes taken at Pen y Gaer and Worlebury, which I believe to be correct, that the thickness of their walls is precisely the same; the inner fold of masonry at both places measuring 8 ft. across, and the outer one 5 ft. across, their united breadth being 13 ft. We are indebted to the small size of its stones for the little that remains of the Pen y Gaer rampart, all that was suitable of its materials having been worked into a boundary fence which runs up the crest of the hill. On its northern and eastern fronts it was protected by a precipitous decline of stones and rocks, rendered more inaccessible by a parapet of some kind at top, traces of which still appear. The interior of the town is pitted with a number of circular hollows edged round by banks and protruding stones, marking with certainty the sites of dwellings, the walls of which have been removed. It may be well to notice that the rampart of the neighbouring fortress of Tre'r Ceiri differs in some respects from the one I have been describing, possibly, but not necessarily, indicating thereby a difference of age or race. At Tre'r Ceiri the main thickness of the wall is on the outer side of the rampart, the narrower and lower terrace being within, which is a reversal of the arrangement at Pen y Gaer. It has not, moreover, the Pen y Gaer and Worlebury batter or slope of its outer face, but rises somewhat perpendicularly from its base.

We may here revert to the inquiry, who were the people who built these fortified towns of Carnarvonshire? To meet this question, it is necessary to ascer-

tain, as nearly as we can, when the Cymry entered Wales. Their earliest appearance in its northern counties is usually stated to have been at the commencement of the fifth century, or soon after the departure of the Romans, when, under the leadership of Cunedda or his sons, a colony of the Strathclyde Welsh obtained for themselves a permanent settlement in Gwynedd. This arrival of the Cymry in North Wales is regarded as an event well established, but it is not equally well defined when and from what point the South Welsh entered the Principality. Some would have us believe they are a medley of all the tribes left by the Romans in Britain. Others, with a greater amount of probability, hold the opinion that they are of Belgic extraction. A few of the Belgic tribes, we are told, were "descended from the Teutons and Cimbri", and of the nation generally, it is recorded "that they were of German origin". According to Cæsar, "they differed in language, customs, and laws from the Gauls, their neighbours," just as the Cymry differ from the Gaels of the present day. He further states that "the sea coast of Britain was peopled with the Belgians", including, we may suppose, Devon and Cornwall. The Saxons, according to their own record, had to contend with the Wealas or Walum at all points between Kent and the Severn—a contest which lasted a long period. What more likely than that large numbers of the Belgæ of the south coast, and especially those of Somersetshire¹ and Wiltshire, well known to have been occupied by them, and connected with Wales by so many of her traditions, should, under the pressure of Saxon invasion, have moved westward along the Severn into the border counties of the Principality, gradually displacing the inhabitants, or becoming incorporated with them as friends or relatives, their own language prevailing?

¹ According to one of the *Triads* the Cymry came from the Summer Country, a region supposed to be in the far east. Gwlad yr Haf, or the Summer Country, is still in Wales the name of Somersetshire.

This view, if established, would account for the existing state of many things amongst us which are otherwise inexplicable. Quite as natural is it that their Cumbrian and Strathclyde cousins, straitened by similar reverses, declining to unite with the Saxons, and pressed on by the Angles, Gaels, and Picts, should, by successive migrations, have sought a home in North Wales near to their kinsmen, aiding them in repelling the Mercians, and in subduing or ejecting the Gwyddyls. These northern Cymry were possibly more directly descended from the Cimbri than their South Wales friends, and hence retained longer their ancestral name. Some have regarded the Cimbri as located at too great a distance from this country ever to have reached it. The irruptions of a people so named into Gaul before Cæsar's time, prove that they were then unsettled, and as the Cymry of Strathclyde had a tradition that their ancestors crossed the German Ocean, there does not appear to be much difficulty in the matter.

If the preceding remarks, briefly stated, are true, it would appear that the Cymry, as a people, had not proceeded far in the occupation of Wales when the Saxons landed in Britain. Not so far, at least, as Carnarvonshire and its western counties. The suggestion, therefore, that a race called Firbolgs were the builders and first occupiers of these towns, who, after a long settlement, were dispossessed by the Gael or the Welsh, has much to recommend it, and when we compare the facts adduced by Professor Babington with the events of our own history, we cannot do less than admit that they are not Cymric, but are what tradition points them out to be, the retreats of a people called Gwyddyls in this country, who appear to have been relatives, if not identical with the Firbolgs. We are still left in uncertainty whether the Cangani or Cangi of Ostorius's time were the supplanters of these Firbolgs or members of the same family. Their religion appears to have been similar, and we do not exactly know whether the Cymry encountered them on first

entering Gwynedd. The Gaels of later centuries, who were invaders, and troublesome on our coast, are called in the *Brut*, Ysgodogion Gwyddelig or Irish Scots, and are supposed by some to have succeeded in colonising parts of Wales, as they had established themselves on the coast of Scotland.

In situation, there was no great difference between the Gaulish towns and our own, placed, as they generally were, on rocky eminences in the interior of the country, and along the coast, like those of the Veneti, "on the edges of promontories and points of land running out into the sea". Worlebury, on a cliff overlooking the Bristol Channel, is in this and in some other respects so like Castle Coz in Brittany, that it might almost have been the work of the same people, and mark the course taken by them through Cornwall and Somersetshire to the western confines of Wales. It is a curious and suggestive fact that a *chevaux de frise* of stones, the rudest and most primitive of defences or obstructions, should now exist at Castle Coz in Brittany, at Pen y Gaer, near to Conway, and in front of the great Dun's, in the Aran Isles of Galway. In Cæsar's time the walls of Gaulish towns were more skilfully built than ours, and were generally secured by an outer trench—an important defence, totally omitted at Braich y Ddinas and Tre'r Ceiri, and where found connected with these strongholds is, I am inclined to think, an addition of a later date.

If we class Braich y Ddinas with Worlebury, we must assign to it a similar antiquity, and suppose it to have been built before the Roman conquest, and centuries prior to the arrival of the Cymry in Carnarvonshire. How long it was occupied and when deserted is not easy to decide. According to the *Brut*, the last of the Gwyddyls did not leave Arvon until A.D. 966, "when Rhodri, son of Eidwal, was killed by the Irish of Mona, and on that account Iago, son of Eidwal, destroyed Aberffraw, where the Irish resided, and he slew them in all their habitations in Mona, and they could never after that oppose

the Welsh. After that he went to Arvon, Lleyrn, and Ardudwy, and drove the Irish completely out of those countries, and they never afterwards formed a nation in Gwynedd, and many of them fled to Ceredigion, Dyfed, and Gower." During this persecution, it is possible that Carn Madryn, Carn Boduan, and Tre 'r Ceiri, if not Braich y Ddinas, were resorted to by the Gwyddyls of Lleyrn and Arvon, as places of strength and security. There are no remarkable remains of Irish settlements at Aberffraw, but north of it, and especially up the Gwna at Trefeilir, Bodwr dyn, Dindryfal, Ceryg y Gwyddyl, Ceryg-Engan, and Bodrwyn, there were, years ago, abundant traces of circular huts, called Cytiau Gwyddelod by the Welsh, but why so designated I do not understand, unless known to have been inhabited by alien tribes. Their own dwellings, about the Roman period, must have been circular and generally similar. That they were of stone on Penmaenmawr we may attribute to situation, and to the materials on the spot, which were suitable and even necessary. Gaulish huts, built of timber, straw, and clay, as usually represented, would have afforded sorry protection on this mountain during the gales which sometimes visit it. For a further account of these ruins the reader is referred to the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series. It is scarcely requisite that I should direct his attention to the beauty of the accompanying illustrations in which Mr. Smith has so ably done justice to Mr. Haslam's drawings.

HUGH PRICHARD.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held at Carnarvon on Monday, August 6th, and succeeding days, and the following is the proposed programme of its proceedings :—

Monday, August 6th.—Committee meeting, 8.30. Public meeting, 9 P.M.

Tuesday, August 7th.—Leave by 9.45 train to Llangybi Station, 10.34.

(a.) Those intending to visit Carn Pentyrch may walk two miles, inspecting on their way Llanarmon and Llangybi Churches, and returning to either Llangybi or Chwilog stations, to meet the 3.39 train for Avon Wen, and walking thence three-quarters of a mile to the Circular Mound on the left, towards Criccieth, and returning to Avon Wen for the 6.10 train for Carnarvon at 7.10.

(b.) Those who intend to examine Tre Ceiri will go on to Pwllheli, whence carriages will be ready to convey them to Llanaelhaiarn, about six miles; visiting on the way a cromlech on Cromlech Farm, near Four Crosses, and inspecting the ALHORTVS METIACO Stone in the old schoolroom; ascend thence to Tre Ceiri; and on return journey visit the Llannor inscribed stones on way to Pwllheli for the 5.51 train, reaching Carnarvon at 7.10.

(c.) Those of the Pentyrch party, who prefer it, may walk on to Pen y Gaer (two miles and a half from Pentyrch), on the summit of which are some interesting remains; thence to Glasfryn, the residence of the Rev. J. Williams Ellis, and on to the Pwllheli road, within half a mile of Llanaelhaiarn, and returning in the carriages of the Tre Ceiri party.

Evening meeting at 8.30.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.—By carriages to Dinas Dinorben, Gadlys (a circular camp near Llanwnda Station), Dinas y Pryf, Dinas Dinlle, Llandwrog Church, maenhir in Glynllifon Park, Craig y Dinas (a strong post on the Llyfni), cromlech near Tanybedw, Clynnog Church and St. Beuno's Chapel, Chest, and Holy Well; cromlech with cup-markings, a short distance from the church. Return thence to Carnarvon.

Evening meeting at 9.

Thursday, Aug. 9.—Examine the Castle, Town Walls, and Museum; the remains of Segontium and Roman walls; Llanbeblig and St. Mary's Churches. In the afternoon members and visitors may make their own separate plans, as there will be no evening meeting.

Friday, Aug. 10.—By carriages to Dinas Dinorwic, by Crûg oval enclosure; traces of supposed Roman road from Segontium, at Bethel; Llys Dinorwic, Llanberis Church, Dolbadarn Castle. In returning diverge at Cwm y Glo, taking the Carnarvon road, which

goes to Carreg y Fran; thence by Brynbras Castle to Llanrug Church; DECVS Stone at Pantavon, the residence of the Rev. P. Bayley Williams.

Evening meeting at 8.

WE regret to have to state that Mr. Lewis R. Thomas of the Old Vicarage has been compelled, through a serious accident, to resign the post of Local Secretary; but we are glad to be able to add that Mr. S. W. Davids, Jun., has kindly undertaken the office.

THE British Archæological Association will hold its Annual Meeting at Llangollen, on the 27th of August and following days, under the presidency of Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P. The programme embraces the Abbeys of Valle Crucis, Cymmer, and Basingwerk, the Castles of Chirk, Denbigh, and Dinas Bran, the Churches of Wrexham, Gresford, Corwen, Llanrhaiadr, and Derwen; and several papers are promised on subjects of interest connected with the Principality.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

KING EDGAR UPON THE RIVER DEE.

SIR,—Did eight tributary kings row King Edgar upon the Dee? I say they did not, and I base my opinion upon the following facts:

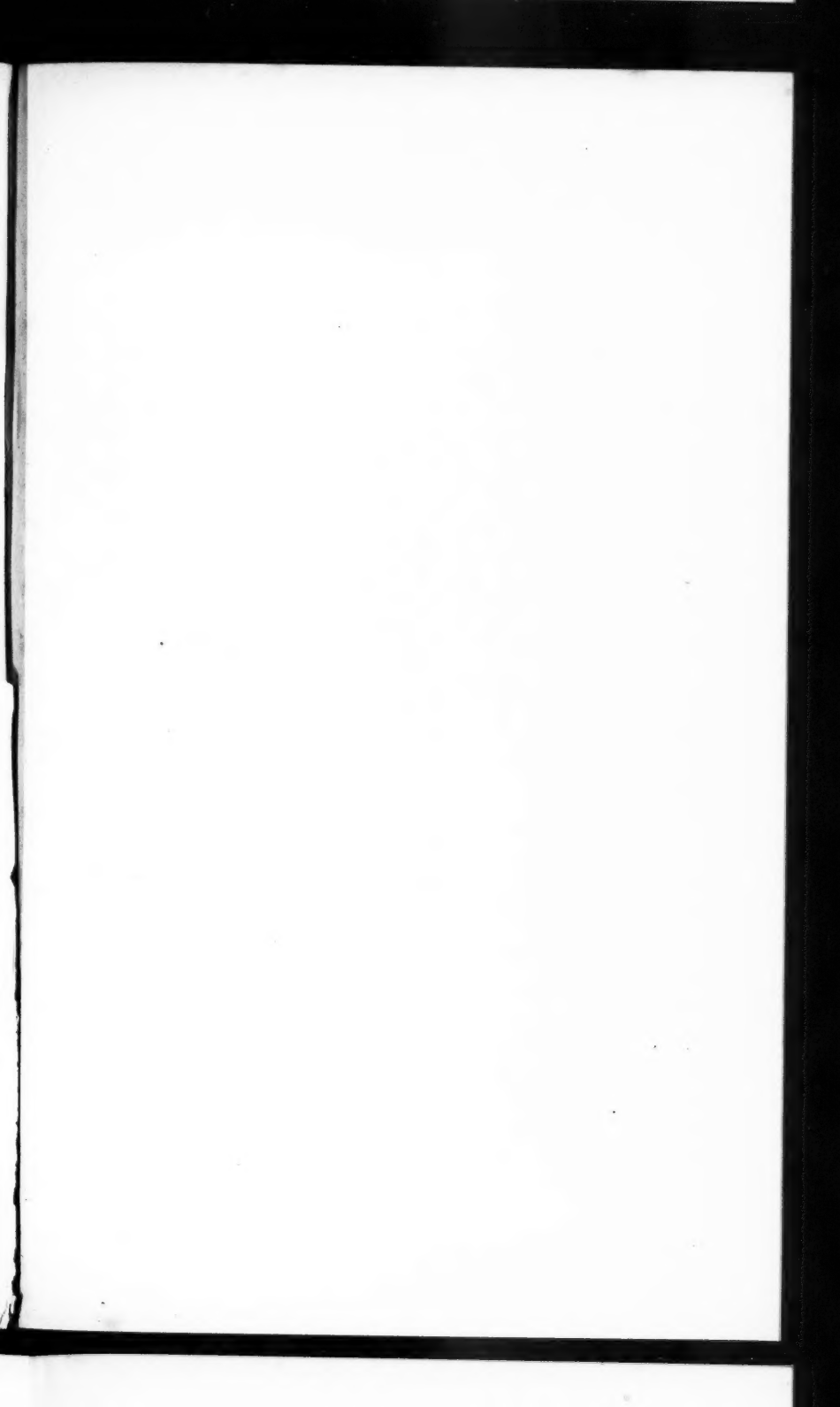
(a.) Discrepancy of date of reputed occurrence. Florence of Worcester says it happened in 973. Matthew of Westminster says in 974. William of Malmesbury does not give the date. The *Saxon Chronicle* says Edgar was at Chester in 972. Henry of Huntingdon says he was there in 970. Mr. Frank Buckland¹ says the date of this event on a wall at Chester is 962.

(b.) Discrepancy as to number of tributary kings. Florence of Worcester, Matthew of Westminster, and William of Malmesbury say eight. But the *Saxon Chronicle* and Henry of Huntingdon say there were six only.

(c.) All that the earliest authorities state is that Edgar held a court at Chester, and that he there received the homage of the kings. Henry of Huntingdon says that six subordinate kings pledged him their fealty there, but he does not give their names, nor does he say a word about the triumphant procession by water. The *Saxon Chronicle* is equally silent on these two vital points. Nor does Humphrey Lhoyd, in his *Historie of Cambria*, allude to this matter.

¹ H.M. Inspector of Fisheries.

The pathway, commencing at this south-eastern entrance, is commanded in its ascent by higher ground, on which stand the remains of straggling huts, and, winding up the face of the hill, passes obliquely through the second line of defence into an irregular space confined on all sides by walls and circular buildings; from whence, in its onward course, it arrives at the well defined gateway in the third bulwark, beyond which its further progress amid stones and prostrate ruins is untraceable. It probably wound towards the north-west; but whichever course it took, it was still commanded by the higher crest of the mountain. The walls, which I do not suppose were high, are in parts mere masses of ruins; the result of their position on a declivity, with long exposure to the undermining action of frosts and floods. In one of the most perfect portions of the outer north-eastern rampart, at a spot marked A in the plan, occurs a curious cell, the floor-measurement of which is about 5 ft. by 4 ft. Its object, and how it was roofed over (if at all), are undetermined. Chambers frequently appear in stone ramparts of this class, but they are rarely met with in a condition favourable for examination. At the camp of Gaer Drewyn, mentioned before, their presence is indicated by funnel-shaped depressions in the top of the wall,—a form evidently acquired by the falling in of their upper masonry and roof. This camp has much of the Firbolgic character, and was protected on its north-western side by a wall 18 ft. thick, as appears by its foundation, where its faces on each side have been exposed. In the interior rampart at Worlebury, especially that part of it which faces the north-east, surface-cavities of this kind are deeply marked, and have wide diameters; but the use and object of the cells they indicate are still matters of speculation. In the description given in our *Journal of Carn Goch, Caermarthenshire*, it is stated that “circular holes occur all along the eastern rampart; and in some instances passages leading from the interior of the camp to what must have been circular chambers, perhaps





Feet 100 50 0 100 200

Scale of Feet

W. G. Haslam, del.

BRAICH-Y-D





Remains of huts outside of the walls
 -----to be seen here.

Feet
 0 500 400 500 Feet

H-Y-DDINAS.

W. G. Smith, sc.





HUT AT BRACEY-DUMAS.

covered over, can still be traced". Mr. Wynn Williams, in his account of that small but very remarkable specimen called Pentyrch, Carnarvonshire, informs us that "in the thickness of the wall are traces of at least three chambers,—one apparently rectangular, measuring 6 ft. by 4 ft. ; and the others probably circular."

At the points B in the plan are the much reduced remains of two short cross-walls connecting an outer with a corresponding inner rampart, intended either to check the progress of an enemy who had gained a footing between the walls, or possibly as causeways or passages for the advance or retreat of the defenders from one bulwark to the other. They are 8 or 9 ft. wide; and if we suppose their tops to have been covered over with sods or clay, might have been thus used by the active and lightly armed natives. At Dolbury, in Somersetshire (a magnificent camp), I observed a more perfect example of these connecting structures.

The ground-plan at C represents a curious specimen of a partitioned hut, having two compartments of a singular form. It is situated on the south-eastern face of the hill, immediately above the second rampart, of which irregular work it almost forms a part. The outer wall of this hut deserves consideration, because where it faces the south and west it is of twofold construction, consisting of two walls separately but contiguously built; the outer one touching and embracing the inner one, as if added for support or strength. The outer fold of masonry in its present state is 3 ft. high; the inner one exceeding it by 2 ft., and forming a kind of upper step. The breadth of the inner wall at top is 4 ft.; and of the outer one, where thickest, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; their combined measurements being $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. As the wall curves round from west to north it disappears under fallen stones; and where it again emerges, on the north-eastern side, it is single. It was not without interest, I must confess, I observed even this small specimen of what may be called the Firbolgic style of building within the limits of Braich y Ddinas,—a town so dis-

tant from Somersetshire and the South Isles of Aran, where double and triple walls are met with. Slight as the indication is, it still upholds the opinion of Professor Babington, long since expressed in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, where he writes, "a careful comparison of the Firbolgic forts of Aran and Dingle with the ruins at Tre'r Ceiri, Penmaenmawr, Carn Goch, etc., will probably result in a conviction that they are works of the same race". And further on: "I have myself examined the stone forts and towns in the counties of Caernarvon and Caermarthen, and think, as has been already observed, that antiquaries who have had similar opportunities will be unable to avoid the conclusion that they were raised by the same or a closely kindred race with that which built the stupendous Irish duns."

It may not be generally known that scarcely four miles from Tre'r Ceiri there exists, on a small scale, a thorough specimen of a twofold rampart, resembling in construction and character the great inner fortification at Worlebury so often noticed in this memoir.

On a harvest day, having descended from the ever interesting ruins on Yr Eifl (better known as The Rivals), I extended my walk to the top of a conical hill called Pen y Gaer, at the eastern end of the parish of Llanaelhaiarn, where, instead of the ordinary earthworks I looked for, I found the remains of a small fortified town, defended on its western and weaker side by a double wall with a terrace on the outside, precisely of the same character, but not so imposing in height and construction, as the specimen I had seen at Worlebury. The top of the wall which forms the outer step or terrace of the rampart, is several feet lower than the top of the inner line of stonework; and, like the example at Worlebury, it slopes away remarkably towards its base, serving, whatever its ulterior object, the purpose of a prop or buttress to the inner work. In this respect it is a complete copy of the Somersetshire model. Whether the terrace was designedly made as it now

appears, to be occupied by the first line of defenders, whilst the higher and more commanding interior wall was manned by a second row of combatants, or whether its present appearance is the result of dilapidation, I cannot say; but it is unquestionably curious that ramparts so far removed from each other should, after the lapse of centuries, retain a form so similar and so peculiar.

Another striking resemblance remains to be noticed. I find by my notes taken at Pen y Gaer and Worlebury, which I believe to be correct, that the thickness of their walls is precisely the same; the inner fold of masonry at both places measuring 8 ft. across, and the outer one 5 ft. across, their united breadth being 13 ft. We are indebted to the small size of its stones for the little that remains of the Pen y Gaer rampart, all that was suitable of its materials having been worked into a boundary fence which runs up the crest of the hill. On its northern and eastern fronts it was protected by a precipitous decline of stones and rocks, rendered more inaccessible by a parapet of some kind at top, traces of which still appear. The interior of the town is pitted with a number of circular hollows edged round by banks and protruding stones, marking with certainty the sites of dwellings, the walls of which have been removed. It may be well to notice that the rampart of the neighbouring fortress of Tre'r Ceiri differs in some respects from the one I have been describing, possibly, but not necessarily, indicating thereby a difference of age or race. At Tre'r Ceiri the main thickness of the wall is on the outer side of the rampart, the narrower and lower terrace being within, which is a reversal of the arrangement at Pen y Gaer. It has not, moreover, the Pen y Gaer and Worlebury batter or slope of its outer face, but rises somewhat perpendicularly from its base.

We may here revert to the inquiry, who were the people who built these fortified towns of Carnarvonshire? To meet this question, it is necessary to ascer-

tain, as nearly as we can, when the Cymry entered Wales. Their earliest appearance in its northern counties is usually stated to have been at the commencement of the fifth century, or soon after the departure of the Romans, when, under the leadership of Cunedda or his sons, a colony of the Strathclyde Welsh obtained for themselves a permanent settlement in Gwynedd. This arrival of the Cymry in North Wales is regarded as an event well established, but it is not equally well defined when and from what point the South Welsh entered the Principality. Some would have us believe they are a medley of all the tribes left by the Romans in Britain. Others, with a greater amount of probability, hold the opinion that they are of Belgic extraction. A few of the Belgic tribes, we are told, were "descended from the Teutons and Cimbri", and of the nation generally, it is recorded "that they were of German origin". According to Cæsar, "they differed in language, customs, and laws from the Gauls, their neighbours," just as the Cymry differ from the Gaels of the present day. He further states that "the sea coast of Britain was peopled with the Belgians", including, we may suppose, Devon and Cornwall. The Saxons, according to their own record, had to contend with the Wealas or Walum at all points between Kent and the Severn—a contest which lasted a long period. What more likely than that large numbers of the Belgæ of the south coast, and especially those of Somersetshire¹ and Wiltshire, well known to have been occupied by them, and connected with Wales by so many of her traditions, should, under the pressure of Saxon invasion, have moved westward along the Severn into the border counties of the Principality, gradually displacing the inhabitants, or becoming incorporated with them as friends or relatives, their own language prevailing?

¹ According to one of the *Triads* the Cymry came from the Summer Country, a region supposed to be in the far east. Gwlad yr Haf, or the Summer Country, is still in Wales the name of Somersetshire.

This view, if established, would account for the existing state of many things amongst us which are otherwise inexplicable. Quite as natural is it that their Cumbrian and Strathclyde cousins, straitened by similar reverses, declining to unite with the Saxons, and pressed on by the Angles, Gaels, and Picts, should, by successive migrations, have sought a home in North Wales near to their kinsmen, aiding them in repelling the Mercians, and in subduing or ejecting the Gwyddylys. These northern Cymry were possibly more directly descended from the Cimbri than their South Wales friends, and hence retained longer their ancestral name. Some have regarded the Cimbri as located at too great a distance from this country ever to have reached it. The irruptions of a people so named into Gaul before Cæsar's time, prove that they were then unsettled, and as the Cymry of Strathclyde had a tradition that their ancestors crossed the German Ocean, there does not appear to be much difficulty in the matter.

If the preceding remarks, briefly stated, are true, it would appear that the Cymry, as a people, had not proceeded far in the occupation of Wales when the Saxons landed in Britain. Not so far, at least, as Carnarvonshire and its western counties. The suggestion, therefore, that a race called Firbolgs were the builders and first occupiers of these towns, who, after a long settlement, were dispossessed by the Gael or the Welsh, has much to recommend it, and when we compare the facts adduced by Professor Babington with the events of our own history, we cannot do less than admit that they are not Cymric, but are what tradition points them out to be, the retreats of a people called Gwyddylys in this country, who appear to have been relatives, if not identical with the Firbolgs. We are still left in uncertainty whether the Cangani or Cangi of Ostorius's time were the supplinters of these Firbolgs or members of the same family. Their religion appears to have been similar, and we do not exactly know whether the Cymry encountered them on first

entering Gwynedd. The Gaels of later centuries, who were invaders, and troublesome on our coast, are called in the *Brut*, Ysgodogion Gwyddelig or Irish Scots, and are supposed by some to have succeeded in colonising parts of Wales, as they had established themselves on the coast of Scotland.

In situation, there was no great difference between the Gaulish towns and our own, placed, as they generally were, on rocky eminences in the interior of the country, and along the coast, like those of the Veneti, "on the edges of promontories and points of land running out into the sea". Worlebury, on a cliff overlooking the Bristol Channel, is in this and in some other respects so like Castle Coz in Brittany, that it might almost have been the work of the same people, and mark the course taken by them through Cornwall and Somersetshire to the western confines of Wales. It is a curious and suggestive fact that a *chevaux de frise* of stones, the rudest and most primitive of defences or obstructions, should now exist at Castle Coz in Brittany, at Pen y Gaer, near to Conway, and in front of the great Dun's, in the Aran Isles of Galway. In Cæsar's time the walls of Gaulish towns were more skillfully built than ours, and were generally secured by an outer trench—an important defence, totally omitted at Braich y Ddinas and Tre'r Ceiri, and where found connected with these strongholds is, I am inclined to think, an addition of a later date.

If we class Braich y Ddinas with Worlebury, we must assign to it a similar antiquity, and suppose it to have been built before the Roman conquest, and centuries prior to the arrival of the Cymry in Carnarvonshire. How long it was occupied and when deserted is not easy to decide. According to the *Brut*, the last of the Gwyddylys did not leave Arvon until A.D. 966, "when Rhodri, son of Eidwal, was killed by the Irish of Mona, and on that account Iago, son of Eidwal, destroyed Aberffraw, where the Irish resided, and he slew them in all their habitations in Mona, and they could never after that oppose

the Welsh. After that he went to Arvon, Lleyrn, and Ardudwy, and drove the Irish completely out of those countries, and they never afterwards formed a nation in Gwynedd, and many of them fled to Ceredigion, Dyfed, and Gower." During this persecution, it is possible that Carn Madryn, Carn Boduan, and Tre 'r Ceiri, if not Braich y Ddinas, were resorted to by the Gwyddyls of Lleyrn and Arvon, as places of strength and security. There are no remarkable remains of Irish settlements at Aberffraw, but north of it, and especially up the Gwna at Trefeilir, Bodwr dyn, Dindryfal, Ceryg y Gwyddyl, Ceryg-Engan, and Bodrwyn, there were, years ago, abundant traces of circular huts, called Cytiau Gwyddelod by the Welsh, but why so designated I do not understand, unless known to have been inhabited by alien tribes. Their own dwellings, about the Roman period, must have been circular and generally similar. That they were of stone on Penmaenmawr we may attribute to situation, and to the materials on the spot, which were suitable and even necessary. Gaulish huts, built of timber, straw, and clay, as usually represented, would have afforded sorry protection on this mountain during the gales which sometimes visit it. For a further account of these ruins the reader is referred to the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series. It is scarcely requisite that I should direct his attention to the beauty of the accompanying illustrations in which Mr. Smith has so ably done justice to Mr. Haslam's drawings.

HUGH PRICHARD.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held at Carnarvon on Monday, August 6th, and succeeding days, and the following is the proposed programme of its proceedings:—

Monday, August 6th.—Committee meeting, 8.30. Public meeting, 9 P.M.

Tuesday, August 7th.—Leave by 9.45 train to Llangybi Station, 10.34.

(a.) Those intending to visit Carn Pentyrch may walk two miles, inspecting on their way Llanarmon and Llangybi Churches, and returning to either Llangybi or Chwillog stations, to meet the 3.39 train for Avon Wen, and walking thence three-quarters of a mile to the Circular Mound on the left, towards Criccieth, and returning to Avon Wen for the 6.10 train for Carnarvon at 7.10.

(b.) Those who intend to examine Tre Ceiri will go on to Pwllheli, whence carriages will be ready to convey them to Llanaelhaiarn, about six miles; visiting on the way a cromlech on Cromlech Farm, near Four Crosses, and inspecting the ALHORTVS METIACO Stone in the old schoolroom; ascend thence to Tre Ceiri; and on return journey visit the Llannor inscribed stones on way to Pwllheli for the 5.51 train, reaching Carnarvon at 7.10.

(c.) Those of the Pentyrch party, who prefer it, may walk on to Pen y Gaer (two miles and a half from Pentyrch), on the summit of which are some interesting remains; thence to Glasfryn, the residence of the Rev. J. Williams Ellis, and on to the Pwllheli road, within half a mile of Llanaelhaiarn, and returning in the carriages of the Tre Ceiri party.

Evening meeting at 8.30.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.—By carriages to Dinas Dinorben, Gadlys (a circular camp near Llanwnda Station), Dinas y Pryf, Dinas Dinlle, Llandwrog Church, maenhir in Glynllifon Park, Craig y Dinas (a strong post on the Llyfni), cromlech near Tanybedw, Clynnog Church and St. Beuno's Chapel, Chest, and Holy Well; cromlech with cup-markings, a short distance from the church. Return thence to Carnarvon.

Evening meeting at 9.

Thursday, Aug. 9.—Examine the Castle, Town Walls, and Museum; the remains of Segontium and Roman walls; Llanbeblig and St. Mary's Churches. In the afternoon members and visitors may make their own separate plans, as there will be no evening meeting.

Friday, Aug. 10.—By carriages to Dinas Dinorwic, by Crûg oval enclosure; traces of supposed Roman road from Segontium, at Bethel; Llys Dinorwic, Llanberis Church, Dolbadarn Castle. In returning diverge at Cwm y Glo, taking the Carnarvon road, which

goes to Carreg y Fran; thence by Brynbras Castle to Llanrug Church; DECIVS Stone at Pantavon, the residence of the Rev. P. Bayley Williams.

Evening meeting at 8.

WE regret to have to state that Mr. Lewis R. Thomas of the Old Vicarage has been compelled, through a serious accident, to resign the post of Local Secretary; but we are glad to be able to add that Mr. S. W. Davids, Jun., has kindly undertaken the office.

THE British Archæological Association will hold its Annual Meeting at Llangollen, on the 27th of August and following days, under the presidency of Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P. The programme embraces the Abbeys of Valle Crucis, Cymmer, and Basingwerk, the Castles of Chirk, Denbigh, and Dinas Bran, the Churches of Wrexham, Gresford, Corwen, Llanrhaiadr, and Derwen; and several papers are promised on subjects of interest connected with the Principality.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

KING EDGAR UPON THE RIVER DEE.

SIR,—Did eight tributary kings row King Edgar upon the Dee? I say they did not, and I base my opinion upon the following facts:

(a.) Discrepancy of date of reputed occurrence. Florence of Worcester says it happened in 973. Matthew of Westminster says in 974. William of Malmesbury does not give the date. The *Saxon Chronicle* says Edgar was at Chester in 972. Henry of Huntingdon says he was there in 970. Mr. Frank Buckland¹ says the date of this event on a wall at Chester is 962.

(b.) Discrepancy as to number of tributary kings. Florence of Worcester, Matthew of Westminster, and William of Malmesbury say eight. But the *Saxon Chronicle* and Henry of Huntingdon say there were six only.

(c.) All that the earliest authorities state is that Edgar held a court at Chester, and that he there received the homage of the kings. Henry of Huntingdon says that six subordinate kings pledged him their fealty there, but he does not give their names, nor does he say a word about the triumphant procession by water. The *Saxon Chronicle* is equally silent on these two vital points. Nor does Humphrey Lhoyd, in his *Historie of Cambria*, allude to this matter.

¹ H.M. Inspector of Fisheries.

In the *Brut y Tywysogion* (Chronicle of the Princes) we read that in the year 971 "Edgar, King of the Saxons, collected a very great fleet at Caerleon upon Usk". "Caerleon upon Usk" is, doubtless, confounded with the Roman camp upon the Dee, that is, Chester.

(d.) The names given by the monkish chroniclers do not correspond with the names of the Welsh kings who were contemporary with Edgar up to the year 974, except that of Howel, given by Matthew of Westminster. This prince began to reign in 974. William of Malmesbury says the names of the so-called tributary kings were—"Kinad, King of the Scots; Malcolm of the Cambrians; that prince of pirates, Maccus; all the Welsh kings, whose names were Dufual, Giferth, Huval, Jacob, Judethil." Matthew of Westminster says they were—"Kined, King of the Scots; Malcolm, King of Cumberland; Maco, King of Man and many other islands; Dufual, King of Demetia; Siferth and Howel, Kings of Wales; James, King of Galwallia; and Jukil, King of Westmaria. Florence of Worcester says they were—"Kenneth, King of the Scots; Malcolm, King of the Cumbrians; Mæcus, King of several isles; and five others, named Dufual, Siferth, Hawal, Jacob, and Juchil."

(e.) In consequence of the fulsome manner in which the monks write of this king, I am inclined to receive their statements with grave doubt. It is an undisputed fact that he was fearfully licentious and cruel; that his laws, as far as offenders were concerned, were atrocious ones, and yet Florence of Worcester terms him the flower and glory of a race of kings. Matthew of Westminster says he exchanged his earthly kingdom for an eternal one. William of Malmesbury says his sanctity broke the neck of an abbot and cured a blind lunatic.

(f.) From the Iolo MSS. we learn that Gwaethvoed, Lord of Cibwyr and Ceredigion, in reply to Edgar's summons to row him on the Dee, said "he could not row a barge; and if he could, that he would not do so, except to save a person's life, whether king or vassal." When a second message begged for some sort of a reply to return to the king, "Say to him", said Gwaethvoed,

"Fear him who fears not death."
("Ofner na ofne angau.")

(I may here incidentally remark that, in speaking on this matter at Dowlais House, Mrs. Clark, who is a connection of the late Viscountess Beaconsfield, laughingly remarked, "Oh, I am descended from Gwaethvoed!" At my request she gave me her crest and monogram. The motto is Gwaethvoed's reply to King Edgar, which reply, the Iolo MSS. inform us, is the motto of all his descendants.)

(g.) The mere idea that eight kings, like so many galley slaves, should row, upon compulsion, the puny-bodied, lustful-minded, Dunstan-guided Edgar upon the Dee is simply preposterous. What would their subjects think of such an ignoble exhibition? I am persuaded that such a fair opportunity of advancing their own interests would not be neglected by their rivals, and in those days

scarcely a Welsh prince sat securely upon his throne. Treachery and murder, and not good will and harmony, distinguished those days. No Celt would obey a prince who had submitted to the imperious mandate of the Saxon Cæsar with the same tameness that a naked captive followed the chariot of the Roman Cæsar. Why, the very spirit of Caractacus (Caradog) would have burst its bonds at such a sight, and confronted such craven-hearted creatures as the Welsh princes are represented to be. But they were no cravens, but bold and brave men. Gwaethvoed's reply may be aptly put into the mouths of each one of them. I do not deny that Howel (Hywel Ddrug) was there, but from interested motives only. A man who could imprison his father, blind one uncle, drive into exile another, and murder a cousin, would not hesitate to handle an oar. I admit, therefore, that Howel was at Chester, and that other princes came there to render homage to Edgar. Such being the case, it was no difficult matter for the chroniclers, out of gratitude for the benefits he had heaped upon the monasteries, to assert that "he (Edgar) exhibited them (eight princes) on the River Dee in triumphant ceremony."

T. MORGAN OWEN.

CHETHAM LIBRARY.

SIR,—The notice of the late Mr. Thomas Jones of the Chetham College Library contains an error which should be corrected. He is there spoken of as the Secretary, whereas he never held that office, but was only Librarian, and most efficiently and courteously did he discharge his duties. Mr. R. H. Wood, now of Rugby, has acted as Secretary for more than ten years, when he succeeded his friend Mr. Langton. With such officers it is not surprising that that Society has flourished, and still does flourish, in so eminent a manner.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

M.A.

LLANDUDNO INSCRIBED STONE.

SIR,—I greatly regret my slowness in putting this and that together. With regard to my remarks on the inscribed stone near Llandudno, in the April number of the Journal, it has just occurred to me since that we have the name *Sanctagnus* accurately continued in *Sannan*, in the name of the church of *Llansannan* in the same district. This would put *Sanctdnus* out of the question; and the suggestion that *Sannan* is identical with the Irish saint's name, *Senanus*, in my *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 25, is to be cancelled, and those on p. 388 to be modified as here indicated. The Llandudno Stone probably commemorates the very Briton who is mentioned as *Sanc-tán* in Irish hagiology.

A word as to the longer inscription at Penmachno, in which we have *Venedotis Cive Fuit*. Here I have attempted, both in the *Archæologia* and in my *Lectures* (p. 387), to explain *Venedotis* as equivalent

to *Venedotius*; but I am now convinced that I was wrong, and that the scribe meant it as a genitive, *Venedot-is*. We have *Venedot* continued in the Welsh *Gwyndod-ig*, Venedotian, and *Gwyndod-es*, a Venedotian woman. I was led astray by a preconceived notion that the form *Venedotia* was old; but when I came to reconsider the matter, I failed to find anything in manuscript older than *Genedotæ* in the *Annales Cambriæ*, and *Guenedotæ* in Nennius, both in the genitive. Now *Gwyndod* and *Gwynedd* are collective forms meaning "the tribes", or, if I may say so, "tribedom"; the latter term, *Gwynedd*, being etymologically equivalent to the Irish *fine*, a tribe or sept. But I must not attempt to proceed further until I have learned something about the so-called five royal tribes of North Wales.

Yours, etc.,

J. RHYS.

CARREG Y SGRIFEN.

SIR,—Meeting with an old parishioner, a native of Llanuwchllyn, I questioned him whether he had ever seen or heard of a Carreg y Sgrifen (an inscribed stone) anywhere thereabouts, as the former existence of two or three is indicated in some notes of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt. His reply was that when a boy he remembered very well seeing a stone so called, "by the little brook that comes down from the Drysgol, and passes through Llwyngwern fields to the Tryweryn. He thought there were many carvings on it, but no letters." Will some of our members, who have the opportunity, make search for the stone, and communicate the result to the Journal? The portion to search will be the Llwyngwern fields.

Yours,

QUESTIOR.

RATH.

SIR,—Some time ago you inserted a query from a correspondent as to whether there were any traces of a British word cognate with the Irish *rath*, and having the same meaning, viz., a fort, an earth-work entrenchment, an artificial mound or barrow. I thought at the time that the suggestion I have to make was scarcely worth troubling you with; but it now occurs to me that I should not have taken it upon myself to judge of that.

I once lived for a few years near Leicester, and became acquainted with the principal antiquities of the place and neighbourhood. Close by that town are the well known *Raw-Dykes*, which are two parallel earthen ramparts, now about 6 feet high, and having a flat space between them about 36 feet wide. The length of them, or of what remains of them, is 630 yards. They are near the river Soar, and run in a curve concave thereto. The river makes a very similar curve at the place, in the opposite direction; so that the *Raw-Dykes* and the *Soar* enclose a large elliptical area which is now open at both ends. There can be no reasonable doubt of the correctness of

the general opinion, which is that the Raw-Dykes are part of a fortification,—the remains, in fact, of a magnificent rath. See Gough's *Camden* and Nichols' *Leicestershire*.

What, then, is the origin of the "Raw" in Raw-Dykes? Dr. Stukeley, who entertained the very improbable idea that these banks were connected with a British racecourse, derived the syllable from the Welsh for racecourse, which I have forgotten!¹ *Rhedyn* (fern) has also been suggested as the original; but it has been replied that the strong clay soil of Leicestershire is very unfavourable for the growth of fern. Moreover, how should the *n* have become lost? Camden suggested *Road-Dykes* as the former name. This was a pure conjecture. He made also another suggestion which is probably almost correct, to be mentioned presently.

I confess that it occurred to me, as an Irishman, that "raw" is almost exactly the pronunciation of the Irish word "rath" with its aspirated *t*, and that *therefore* Raw-Dykes might be Rath-Dykes. This, though I suppose wrong, put me on what I believe to be the right scent; for I knew at the same time that the change of "rath" into "raw" would be quite in accordance with analogy and precedent in English provincial pronunciation. Rothwell, only twenty miles distant, in Northamptonshire, though always thus spelled, is always called Rowell. Rothbury is sometimes even spelled Robury. Many such illustrations could be given. Compare also *sithence*, now *since*; *'em* and *'at*, for *them* and *that*, etc. There are several Ratcliffes in England (three of them, and probably all, being *red cliff*) and several Rawcliffes. The latter name seems to be a softening of the former. The "Raw" of Raw Dykes may, then, be quite easily and naturally a softened form of what was originally something like "RATH", the change having been made by Saxon tongues. We may add that the change now contemplated would be specially probable in the present case, for the *d* of "Dykes" would tend to promote the dropping of a dental, or approximate dental, immediately before it.

But further, our already formed expectation that this entrenchment was called something like "Rath" is surely greatly strengthened by the fact that the Roman name of the town connected therewith was Ratæ. It would be most natural that so important a fortification, as this must have been, would give its name to the place. I find that Camden anticipated me in connecting "Ratæ" and "Raw", though he inverted what I believe to be the true order of the relationship.

Here, then, is a thing which *is* a rath, and which we have strong reasons for believing was *actually called* something very like "Rath" by the Britons. It is not for me to conjecture, from the Irish form of the word, what the exact British form may have been. That Leicester represents the Ratæ of the Itinerary of Antoninus had been already concluded by Camden and others, when it was most interestingly verified by the discovery of the famous milestone of the

¹ *Rhedegfa*, pl. *rhedegfeydd*.

reign of Hadrian, found near Leicester, on the (Roman) Fosse Way which runs into that town. The stone stated its distance "a Ratis". It is now safe in the museum at Leicester.

But we now pass on to another corroboration of our position. Camden at first thought that Ratæ might have been near where Ratby now stands. This is a village nearly five miles west by north from Leicester. However, he soon gave up this idea, though knowing nothing of the milestone, which settles the point. But what concerns us now is this, that at this same *Rat*-by there is a very fine *rath*. It has apparently bequeathed its name to the village, though it has degenerately turned Saxon itself, and has adopted the title of the Barrow or Burrough. It is considered to be Roman. It is a quadrangular entrenchment, measuring nearly three hundred by a little over one hundred and fifty paces. Of course the combination of a British name with the Danish syllable "by" (a village) presents no difficulty. There are in England scores of such mixtures of two languages in the same name; there are many in Ireland also.

We may mention, as illustrating the possibility of delusive coincidences, and the need of circumspection, that at the distance of seven miles north-north-east of Leicester there is the village of Ratcliffe on the Wreke, which has, close by, a remarkable tumulus called Shipley Hill, measuring 350 ft. by 120 ft. and 40 ft. high, which, if artificial, could be called a *rath*. It was supposed by Camden and others to be a Danish sepulchral barrow. But Ratcliffe is only *red-cliff* (the cliff of red marl, from which it is called, is still there by the river), and the mound is now known to be, not artificial, but natural.

Dublin, June 1877.

M. H. CLOSE.

SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE.¹

SIR,—Mention is made, in the inquisition on Sir John's attainder, of "Oldcastell" and Wotton", hamlets of Almeley, as part of his possessions. Mr. Robinson, in his *Castles of Herefordshire*, states on the authority of Bishop Charlton's *Register*, that Sir John's grandfather presented to the living of Almeley in 1368, and that he or his son Thomas in 1391 granted the advowson of the living to the Priory of Wormesley; so there is every reason to suppose that Sir John was born at Oldcastle in Almeley. Oldcastle and Almeley's Wootton are still names of farms in that parish. Adjacent to Oldcastle Farm is the site of a castle which attracts attention, on the east side of the Railway, near Almeley Station, on a natural elevation rising abruptly out of the narrow valley on all sides but the north, with a small stream running by on the west. A conical mound of earth, about 40 feet high, with a platform from 30 to 40 feet wide on its summit, has been thrown up in the centre of a circular earthwork, of which sufficient traces remain to indicate its extent. There are no traces of stone foundations. It may have

¹ Note, p. 124 *ante*.

been one of the castles erected in the time of Stephen, on the Welsh border, or it may be of a much earlier date. In the time of King John it was one of the castles of Walter de Beauchamp, of the Elmley branch of that family, hereditary Sheriff of Worcestershire, and a Lord Marcher. On the 8th of August, 1216, King John notified to William de Cantilupe that he had committed to Walter de Lacy, Hugh de Mortimer, Walter de Clifford, and John of Monmouth, the custody of Walter de Beauchamp's Castle of Almeley and his lands and tenements, then in Cantilupe's keeping, until Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Lawrence, in order that Walter might in the meantime go to Gualo, the Pope's legate, and obtain absolution from the interdict which Gualo had published on the landing in England, in May, of Louis, son of the King of France, against that Prince and all the barons who espoused his cause. In July the Earl of Salisbury, William Mareschal, Walter Beauchamp, and other noblemen, deserted the cause of the French Prince, and sought to make their peace with the King. On the 6th of August the King certified to the Sheriffs of Oxford, Worcester, and Leicester, and the Constable of Almeley, that he had granted a safe conduct to Walter and his followers to come to his presence and arrange terms of peace; and on the 28th of August the King directed the same Sheriffs and Walter de Clifford to restore to Walter de Beauchamp his lands which they had taken before his return to the King's peace.

Dugdale transforms "Almeley" into Elmeley, and so identifies it with Elmley in Worcestershire; but the place referred to in the Rolls is clearly Almeley in Herefordshire. (*Patent Rolls*, 18 John, p. 192; *Close Rolls*, vol. i, pp. 280, 282; Dugdale's *Baronage*.)

R. W. B.

Reviews.

HISTORY OF THE PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES. By the Rev. the Hon. GEORGE T. O. BRIDGEMAN, M.A.

AFTER a careful perusal of this work we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Bridgeman has, in the most conscientious manner, stuck to his original design, "to identify the representation of certain princely families". Such being the case he will, doubtless, willingly agree with us when we state that his book is not a "history" in the strict sense of that term, but that it is a series of biographies or genealogical sketches.

We venture to differ from him when he asserts that there was a time when his orthography of Welsh names was "of common acceptance between the English and the Welsh". No such time ever existed. To cite the names "Res" (should be Rhys), "Vachan"

(should be Vychan¹), "Wendont" or "Wendot" (should be Wendon²), "Gwyneth" (should be Gwynedd), was there ever a time when these names were "of common acceptance between the English and the Welsh"? And it is with surprise that we read his opinion on the royal house of Dynevor, "the history of this eminent race of princes who so long baffled all the efforts of the English monarchs to reduce them to subjection". We presume, if we have studied our history aright, this assertion is founded upon sentiment, and not upon historical facts.

We cannot but sympathise with the spirit which animated the author when he began his work; for from his words we were led to believe that we were about to enter upon a learned work setting forth in a graphic manner, and that, too, in a continuous whole, the various elements and factions that contended for so many centuries in Wales and along the borders for the mastery. But we must own to some disappointment here. A history is not a mere record of uninteresting and uneventful acts, nor the stringing together the names of petty men who happened to be connected by birth with some house of certain pretensions, but who of themselves, and in themselves, were simply and truly so many dead men as regards their connection with the real history of their country. A historian should soar above his subject, having it well in hand at the same time. From his vantage ground he should be able to inspect, as upon the face of a map, the whole array of facts. He could then easily connect the various events of the periods concerning which he writes, and dropping minor details, pick out and dilate upon the eventful ones, bringing in, as a matter of course, the various relations and connections they have with kindred events and circumstances.

We shall now proceed to make a few remarks on some of the leading features of this work. We quite agree with the author that the system of gavelkind, engendering, as it did, the baser and more selfish feelings, and being a deadly foe to a common sovereignty, was one of the main causes of the overthrow of the Welsh. Mr. Bridgeman would seem to be a believer in the story of the three hundred wolves' heads. This story rests upon the authority of William of Malmesbury alone. No allusion is made to this tribute by any Welsh or Saxon writer. Even upon the showing of the Norman monk this story cannot be true, for he says that Edgar commanded Judwall, King of the Welsh, to pay him yearly a tribute of three hundred wolves. We take Judwall for Idwal Voel; but the Welsh chronicles assert that Idwal Voel was killed in battle by the Saxons in 943, while Edgar did not begin to reign before 959. But we are glad to find no mention whatever of the "triumphant procession by water" at Chester. Hence we conclude that

¹ Or Fychan or Bychan (little, small). Vachan is not a Welsh name.

² Wendot or Wendont is not a Welsh name. Wendon means white (*gwen*) skin (*ton* or *tonen*).

Mr. Bridgeman, like ourselves, is a thorough unbeliever in that piece of fiction. He says that the sons of Hywel Dda defeated the sons of Idwal Voel at Aberconway. Llanrwst was the scene of this battle. He makes no mention of that redoubtable monster, Hywel Ddug; and he dismisses "the head and shield and defender of the Britons", Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, with a footnote!

By the "hills of Carnau" we presume he means the offshoot of Plynlimon, above the village of Carno, Montgomeryshire. He says that Griffith ap Cynan was assisted by an army of "Irish Scots". He gives no authority for this statement; and we are not aware that there was at any period of history such a compound of nationalities as "Irish Scots". The *Brut y Tywysogion* says that Trahaearn was assisted by the "Scots", while Griffith was aided by the Irish. Perhaps these facts will account for the compound of "Irish Scots" of this battle, which was one of the most decisive and eventful recorded in Welsh history. Mr. Bridgeman says it took place in 1080. Its date is generally given as 1079.

In a footnote (p. 36) an interesting fact is recorded concerning the "intrepidity of a Welsh contingent", who fought against Stephen at the battle of Lincoln. This interference in the affair of England will remind us of the part taken by Welshmen in supporting Edmund Ironside against the Danes; in frustrating the designs of Harold, son of Godwin, in the council at Northampton; by countenancing the dilatory earls, Edwin and Morcar; in stubbornly resisting, side by side with Dane and Saxon, the Normans at York; while it prepares us for the part taken by the Welsh at such critical periods of English history as the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, the wars of the Black Prince, the rising of Hotspur, the struggles of the rival Roses, the rebellion of Buckingham, and the contentions of King and Parliament. The battle of Corwen and its results are well described. One great peculiarity of the Welsh princes was the suddenness of their attack, either upon one of themselves or upon the English. To wit, the rising of Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradog ap Griffith against Caerleon after its capture by Henry II, and his departure for Ireland.

We are told that in 1165 Rhys ap Griffith ap Tewdwr Mawr completed the conquest of Cardiganshire by the capture of Aberystwith Castle; but in 1171 we find that Henry II "gave" Cardiganshire to Rhys, and that Rhys gave horses, and that he promised more hostages to Henry. This is proof positive that Rhys was the vassal of the English monarch. He became, in fact, the tool of Henry, who flattered his vanity, by making him his Justiciary of South Wales. Of the princes of South Wales, Iorwerth of Caerleon alone displayed a brave and patriotic spirit. But Rhys, though servile in the king's presence, was a man of much shrewdness, and was endowed with great perseverance and determination. He won the esteem of his people by such events as the gathering of music and song at Aberystwith. Shortly after his visit to Oxford, in company with other Welsh princes, in 1177, he proved himself to be a warrior and

a diplomatist, for he not only defeated the Norman lords, but he also succeeded in reconciling himself to the king. Domestic treason and family strife now assailed him. Rhys was captured by his illegitimate son Maelgwyn,¹ two sons were blinded by their brothers; Rhys Grug² and Meredith, two other sons, rose against their father, but were captured by him. Then followed Rhys' raid along the borders. His capture of the Castles of Clun and Radnor, and the defeat of the English at Radnor, brought to an honourable close an eventful life. The words³ of the Welsh chroniclers concerning this prince are expressive of the sincere lamentations of a crushed and disunited people; of a people prone to magnify the importance of the deeds of their princes, when those princes were no more, rather than expressive of actual facts. And this can be easily accounted for, when we bear in mind that the Welsh are an impulsive and imaginative people; that they are as easily excited to a pitch of heavenly enthusiasm as they are depressed to the most awful depths of despair. As a matter of course, people of such a temperament are naturally hero worshippers. The scourging of the decomposed body of this prince is one of the many instances of the cruel vindictiveness of the Romish hierarchy.

Rhys was succeeded by his son Griffith who was delivered up to the English by Wenwynwyn¹ ap Owen Cyveiliog, Prince of Upper Powis, in exchange for a castle. He was released. Maelgwyn, like Harold, refused to abide by his oath sworn over relics. He also sold his patrimony to King John, and was, in consequence, cursed by the clergy, and also by the people as a traitor. Upon the death of Griffith ap Rhys, his brothers, Rhys Grug and Maelgwyn seized his possessions, to the exclusion of his sons Rhys and Owen. This act was quite in accordance with the ways of the strongest, as recorded in Welsh history. Llewelyn of Gwynedd summoned a parliament of all the lords of Wales. This is significant as reviving the privileges of the Pendragon, in right of his descent from Anarawd, eldest son of Rhodri Mawr. This prince took advantage of Wenwynwyn's capture by the English at Shrewsbury to seize his lands. He also seized the lands of Maelgwyn, part of which he kept in his own possession, and the remainder he handed over to Rhys and Owen, sons of Griffith. It is interesting to observe that the bailiffs of Carmarthen were able to retaliate upon Rhys ap Griffith.

¹ Mr. Bridgeman gives the following for Maelgwyn and Wenwynwyn,—Maelgun, Maelgon, Mailgon, Melygon, and Wenunwen.

² For Crug, Mr. Bridgeman writes Crig, which is not a Welsh name.

³ *Brut y Tywysogion* thus laments the death of this Prince: "Alas! for the glory of battles, the shield of the knight, the defence of the country, the ornament of weapons, the arm of strength, the hand of the generous ones, the eye of discrimination, the illustrator of courtesy, the summit of magnanimity, the substance of energy. Like Achilles in the strength of his breast; Nestor in kindness, Tydeus in bravery, Sampson in strength, Hector in prudence, Hercules in gallantry, Paris in beauty, Ulysses in speech, Solomon in wisdom, Ajax in mind, and the foundation of all the excellencies."

In 1215 the Welsh princes were in harmony, and their united forces gained a victory over their mortal foes. This is an instance of their power and daring, when influenced by patriotic sentiments alone. Nothing figures forth more clearly the difficulties that an English army had to undergo in Wales than the letter quoted by Mr. Bridgeman from Matthew of Paris. The noble writer says: "We lie here watching, praying, fasting, and freezing. We watch in defence against the Welsh, who beat up our quarters every night; we pray for a safe passage home; we fast because we have no food left; and we freeze because we have no warm clothing, and only linen tents to keep out the cold."

The barons met in arms at Oxford (Mad Parliament) upon the excuse that they came in readiness to march against the Welsh. Again we perceive the influence the affairs of Wales had upon those of England at critical periods. Once more we have to record the treachery of Welsh princes towards their country, in the persons of Rhys ap Meredith ap Rhys Grug and Rhys Wendon. It is, however, refreshing to remember that these traitors were afterwards treated with the greatest indignity by Edward I. The complaints of the sons of Meredith ap Owen are soothing to one's offended sense of patriotism, inasmuch as they show forth in the clearest manner the rewards these renegade Celts received at the hands of the Saxons.

The footnote (2) p. 173, shows that the writer is a critical student of history. No victory could be more complete than that of Edward I over the Welsh. The treacherous death of Llewelyn, the outrageous murder of David, the capture of Griffith and Cynan, sons of Meredith ap Owen, of Griffith and Llewelyn, sons of Rhys Vychan, of Hywel ap Rhys Grug and of Rhys Vychan ap Rhys ap Maelgwyn, crushed the spirit of the Welsh. In a word, Wales was prostrated by the utter discomfiture and overthrow of its leaders, traitors, and good men alike.

Mr. Bridgeman rather taxes the reader's patience, as he previously must have wasted his own energy, by allotting, with the greatest nicety, every paltry acre of land now to this prince and then to that. Rhys ap Meredith ap Rhys Grug wiped out the memory of his treachery by his cruel death at York. He was drawn at the tails of horses to the place of execution, and then drawn and quartered. The same sad fate met Cynan ap Meredith at Hereford.

We now pass on to the doughty deeds of Owain Glyndwr; and we would recommend the reader to study carefully the cruel laws passed against the Welsh by the English Parliament of 1401. These are given at length on p. 255. Some interesting facts concerning the heroic struggle of Glyndwr, and the ancestry of Henry VII, together with the readjustment of various lands, and several tables of pedigrees, bring the work to an end.

We have endeavoured, by drawing the reader's attention to a few of the leading subjects of this book, to show that it is well worth a careful perusal. It is, in fact, a laborious compilation. Mr. Bridge-

man has shown what one man can do in the way of record and research. He has set us an example of unwearied patience and industry. He has also exhibited considerable skill in the arrangement of the *Princes of South Wales*, and strict impartiality in his conclusions; and as the possessor of such sterling good qualities as these, he fully deserves our unqualified commendation. His genealogical tables are no less gratifying to those gentlemen now alive, whose names appear therein, than they are evidences of a taste on the part of the compiler for recording in detail the *minutiae* that collectively make up a history; and we only regret that the labours of the diligent student have not been moulded and modelled by the skill and discrimination of the historian.

The Gossiping Guide to Wales, by Askew Roberts, has just appeared in a new and enlarged edition, containing "descriptive routes and geological and botanical chapters, and illustrated with twelve maps and Snowdon panorama". With the limitation of the title to "North" Wales, and of the "Guide" to those places which lie on the lines of railway, or within easy access of them, we can commend this little book as an amusing and instructive companion to the tourist, who will derive from it a large amount of useful information as well as of entertaining gossip. The botanist will delight to vary his enjoyment of Barmouth with a search for the flora, of which Mr. Walsham How has indicated the existence in that neighbourhood; and his stay at Llanberis with discovering the rare plants which Mr. T. Butler points out on Snowdon and the Glyders; whilst Mr. Croft's brief summary of the geological features of the Principality will be welcome to the student of geology. The lithograph maps will be especially acceptable to the pedestrian, who can seldom procure the Ordnance Maps of the district where, perhaps, he most of all needs them. With the *Gossiping Guide* we would recommend the tourist to take with him *Murray's Handbook*, which abounds in solid information upon every part of North Wales; and then it will be his own fault if he does not thoroughly enjoy even the rainy days he will be sure to meet with.

N.B.—With the October number of the *Journal* we hope to issue a biographical Preface to the *Celtic Remains*, which will then be brought to a close. It is to be from the pen of the compiler's grandson, the distinguished author of *The Songs of Two Worlds*, etc.

"CELTIC REMAINS."

THE discovery of the Author's own "Introduction" to the CELTIC REMAINS, made only a little while before the issue of this number, and the length to which it extends, render it impracticable to present it with the current number, and it is therefore unavoidably postponed till January.